Report on the Administration of the Mysore

1865-66

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ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

FOR THE YEAR

1865—66.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1865—66.

SECTION II.

REVENUE.

I. LAND REVENUE.

1. The settlement for the past year amounted to Rupees 75,85,610 which was reduced however by the transfer to the head of "Forests" of certain items collected on account of "Amraee" or rents of Groves, &c., to Rupees 75,49,215. The actual increase over the amount of last year's demand, viz., Rupees 73,01,456, in which however the Amrace rents are included, is Rupees 2,74,654.

Progressive increase of Land Revenue.

2. The following statement exhibits, at a view, the progressive annual increase of the Land Revenue during the past 10 years :—

LAND REVENUE.		Per centage.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
1856—57	57,02,322..		
1857—58	58,27,105..	2·18	
1858—59	60,03,006..	3·	
1859—60	67,73,309..	12·18	
1860—61	63,10,117..	.. ..	6·81
1861—62	65,64,758..	4·	
1862—63	67,99,738	3·57	
1863—64	72,11,020..	6·4	
1864—65	72,74,560..	·88	
1865—66	75,49,215..	3·77	

Within the above period, the land Revenue of the Province has increased by 75½ per cent. The decrease noticeable in the year 1860—61, was due to the exceptional circumstances of the previous year, when the revenue exhibited a sudden increase of 12·18 per cent over that which preceded it.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

3. Out of a total demand of Rs 1,20,05,494—10—1, of which Rupees 10,44,297—1—1 formed the balance of the previous year's settlement, the sum of Rs. 1,11,56,253—4—5 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,49,241-5-8

Proportional increase in wet, dry and garden lands.

4. The proportion of revenue derived from the several classes of lands, viz., wet, dry and garden, and the per centage of increase relatively in each, are shewn as follows :—

	Revenue for 1860—61.	Revenue for 1865—60.	Per centage of increase.
Wet lands	24,38,733	29,07,733	19·23
Dry „	27,98,420	30,36,052	8·8
Garden „	9,19,791	9,91,439	7·70

The increase observable, more especially in respect to wet and garden lands, may be regarded as a sufficient indication, that tank works and other sources of irrigation upon which cultivation in this province so largely depends, have received due attention, though unquestionably greater progress in future may be looked for in this respect, under the new system of Minor Works by Civil Officers.

Coffee Halut.

5. The excise duty on coffee yielded during the past year the sum of Rupees 1,02,781, being an increase of Rupees 9,989 over the collections of the previous year. The revenue was obtained from the several Divisions as follows :—

Nugur Division	Rs.	62,608	
Ashtagram do.	„	40,124	Fractions of the Rupee omitted.
Nundidroog do.	„	48	
	Rs.	1,02,781	

Statistics of European and Native Plantations.

6. The collections under this head from European and Native coffee planters severally for the last year were as follows :—

		1865—66.
European	Rupees	14,311
Native..	„	88,470
		1,02,781

Shewing a decrease in the yield owing to the severe droughts by which coffee cultivation has been afflicted during the past 2 years.

Resumé of correspondence relative to a proposed modification of the Coffee halut.

7. In paras 69 to 73 of the last Administration Report, reference was made to a question raised by the European coffee planters in Munzerabad, &c., regarding the retention of the present rates of excise on exported coffee as

prejudicial to their interests when contrasted with the more favorable terms obtained by the planters of the neighbouring districts. It was urged by them that assuming the out turn of an acre to be 6 Cwt. (an extreme computation however), the excise on coffee at 4 Annas per maund or 1 Rupee per Cwt. was equivalent to a tax of Rupees 6 per acre, while in other districts under the Madras Presidency, the assessment amounted, at the highest to 2 Rupees per acre.

8. In submitting this question for the decision of the Government of India, it was observed that if the lowest selling price of coffee were taken at 5 Rupees per maund, the 4 Anna duty would amount only to 5 per cent or $\frac{1}{20}$ of the gross produce, which, as a substitute for the Government demand in the form of land rent, could be considered neither excessive nor repressive. On the other hand it was pointed out that an assessment of 2 Rupees per acre, would press heavily on the native cultivators, who contribute at present by far the greater proportion of the revenue under this head, as the yield of their plantations could not be computed ordinarily at more than $\frac{1}{5}$ of that of European estates which would be equivalent to a duty of $1\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees per acre.

9. As an alternative measure, which would obviate the objections on both sides, a proposal was submitted to the Government of India for the reduction of the Halut from 4 to 3 Annas per maund, by which it was estimated a sum of Rupees 27,000 would be relinquished from the Government revenue.

10. The orders of Government upon the above proposal was communicated in a letter dated the 18th May 1865, in which it was decided that having regard to the recent reduction of taxation to the extent of about 4 lacs per annum in the revision of the Sayer duties, no further reduction could be granted in respect to the exports of coffee. Some modification of the present system however was deemed advisable, and as a middle course which was calculated to afford some relief to the European planters without pressing too hardly on the Native, it was suggested that a moderate assessment of 8 annas per acre might be imposed on all coffee lands, and an equivalent reduction made in the excise by lowering the rate to 3 annas. To this proposition however several important considerations were opposed. It was shown that while the Native planter would view an acreage rate in any form as inimical to his interests, the European would derive no benefit from the measure, and indeed would be an actual loser when from inability to procure sufficient labor or other cause, he may not have succeeded in bringing the whole extent of his holding into cultivation. On the other hand, a survey of all estates in the coffee districts, such as would be indispensable, would entail infinite trouble,

and the delay of several years in its execution, as well as a heavy cost, which would probably be out of all proportion to the revenue to be gained by it. Other obstacles to the adoption of the acreage assessment, however moderate, were shewn to exist in the peculiar tenure under which considerable tracts of forest called "Kans" were held in connection with the Wurgs or farms in the Mulnaud Districts to the westward.

11. These "Kans" were charged with a trifling rent payable to Government, and though originally acquired by the Wurgdars for the sake of the leaves used for manure, firewood, &c., they have been in a manner cultivated with coffee, the plants being put down in the careless irregular fashion common with natives, and then left to struggle into maturity. The advantage of encouraging this kind of cultivation may be questionable, but the excise revenue benefits from the produce gathered over a large area which, if assessed, would yield nothing. A weightier objection to this measure however lay in the subversion of old and well-recognized rights that would thereby ensue.

12. Viewing the question therefore as one that would best be adjusted in the interests both of the European and Native planter, by a slight modification of the present rates, the reduction of the excise from 4 to 3 annas, was again urged upon the consideration of the Government of India. A doubt was at the same time expressed as to the depressing effect that this measure might possibly have upon other products, such as the Mulnaud Sooparee which bears a heavy land tax, as well as an excise duty upon the exported betel nut, but on the other hand when the highly favorable terms enjoyed by the coffee planters in the neighbouring districts of Her Majesty's territory, and especially in Coorg are considered, it was felt that any measures tending to place the Mysore planters on a more equal footing in this respect might advantageously be conceded. The proposal has not however met with the sanction of the Government, who, though recognizing the force of the objections urged against a double form of assessment, have decided on retaining the present rate of Halut on coffee, rather than sanction a further sacrifice of the excise revenue without any equivalent being supplied from other sources.

Sale of Government waste lands.

13. The sum realized under this head is Rupees 8,495, being a decrease of Rs. 12,577. The forest lands available for coffee cultivation are rapidly becoming exhausted, in addition to which large tracts along the Western Ghauts have been now reserved for the purposes of forest conservancy.

Miscellaneous.

14. The items comprised under this head have been detailed in former Reports. There is an increase during the past year of Rupees 19,232.

15. The amount realized under this head was Rupees 3,39,103, against Rupees 2,79,103 of the previous year. If to this latter sum be added the items of Forest Revenue since credited to this head, an actual increase is apparent in the past year of Rupees 33,103. The realizations from the sale of timber exhibit an increase of Rupees 30,413, while there is a falling off in the receipts from sandalwood, owing to the failure in the collections which will be adverted to in a subsequent section of this Report.

2 *Forests.*

16. The revenue derived from Abkarry which includes toddy, arrack and ganjah amounted to Rupees 9,93,247, being Rs. 1,24,423 in excess of the revenue of the preceding year. Of the above amount, the sum of Rupees 4,30,484 was collected as still head duty and license fees on arrack, the realizations from this source in the previous year being Rupees 3,61,644—6—8.

3 *Abkarry.*

17. The Sudder Distillery system may be said to have been introduced into this Province during the official year 1863—64. There were necessarily however many circumstances which interfered with the immediate adoption of that system in its entirety, and it was not till the past year, that steps could be taken to carry its principles fully into effect, in the removal of all obstructions to open competition in the manufacture of spirits. At Bangalore and Mysore, the two principal stations in the Province, the distilleries had been in the hands of contractors, who by the introduction of costly machinery and by well matured arrangements, possessed special facilities for undertaking the manufacture on a large scale. The means of obtaining liquor of a pure and wholesome quality were thus secured, and no advantage was to be gained by substituting for this, spirits manufactured by the native or other imperfect processes. For a time therefore, the principle of competition had in some cases been suffered to remain in abeyance; but the measures taken during the past year, have had for their object the introduction of the system in its integrity. At the distilleries in the districts, the competition is necessarily restricted to the number of stills for which space is available within the enclosures. By a judicious selection however of men of high respectability and substantial means, any abuses possibly arising out of this circumstance, will be avoided. At the principal distilleries, the enclosures have been constructed on a larger scale.

Sudder Distillery
Gradual introduction of system.

18. In order to overcome the difficulties which were experienced, at the outset, in ensuring a regular distribution of spirits to the more distant and less accessible localities

Whole sale shops.

where retail-vendors of sufficient means to undertake the risk of cost of transport were not readily procurable, the plan of instituting whole sale shops or depôts, has been adopted with good results. In a country like Mysore, where for the most part the population is scanty and dispersed over a large area, the consumption can readily be provided from a single distillery, but in order to bring the spirits within reach both of consumers and small vendors, some special adaptation such as that of the wholesale shops is required. Each distiller has therfore been allowed to set up such depôts in any suitable localities within the limits of the District, in connection with his still, and enter into an engagement to issue no smaller quantity than 2 gallons at one time. A fee of 2 Rupees per mensem is levied for each wholesale shop. These depôts moreover may be said to supersede in a great measure the necessity for adding to the number of Government distillery enclosures, which involve the outlay incurred in building, and in entertaining special establishments. The arrangement possesses the further advantage of bringing the competition among the distillers to the very doors of the consumers, and the satisfactory results which have appeared in the working of the system, during the short period of its operation, may be ascribed in a great degree, to this feature in the arrangements.

Rates of Still head duty and License fees.

19. The rates of still head duty leviable at the several Sudder Distilleries necessarily vary according to circumstances, affecting the supply of and demand for spirits in each Division. In the Nugur Division, where arrack is not so generally consumed, a maximum rate of 1 Rupee per gallon for spirits of less than 25° below proof has been fixed. In the Nundidroog Division, the rate is 2 Rupees per gallon: and in the Ashtagram Division the duty varies from 1¼ Rupee to 2½ Rupees per gallon, according to the strength of the spirit manufactured. The rates of license fees for retail shops vary from Rupees 10 to Rupees 2 for each license, according to the class of town or village in which the shop is situated.

Gradual increase of Sudder Distillery Revenue.

20. The subjoined figures exhibit the course which the Abkarry revenue has taken in respect to realizations under the Sudder Distillery system since the year 1863—64, when it was introduced:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1863—64	3,84,114	7	5
1864—65	3,61,644	6	8
1865—66	4,30,484	9	0

During the past year, there has accordingly been an increase from this source of Rupees 68,840. The amount however falls short of the highest revenue from arrack obtained under the former system, by the sum of Rs. 1,28,892,

and it may be anticipated that some time will elapse, before the consumption of spirits will again reach the point which it had reached under the unnatural stimulus applied by the former practice of deriving the Government revenue from the sale, rather than from the manufacture, of the commodity. The increase observable in the past year in spite of the disadvantages arising from somewhat imperfect working, is sufficient at least to show, that the system has been placed upon a sound basis, and that the object aimed at of keeping down the consumption of spirit to that limit within which it cannot properly be repressed, is in course of attainment.

II. Assessed Taxes.

21. This head comprises the several items of Mohturfa or taxes on houses, shops, looms, &c. The collections in the past year amounted to Rupees 3,73,723, and exhibit an increase of Rs. 3,184, which has arisen chiefly from the revival of local manufactures of cotton cloth, and the resumption of looms which were largely abandoned, owing to the depression caused of late years by the diversion of the cotton trade to England.

III. Customs. Effect of late remissions.

22. The remission of duties in June 1864, when the number of exciseable articles was reduced from 24 to 11, of which two, viz., cardamoms and pepper have been since struck off the list, and the further abolition on 1st January 1865 of the duties on exports and imports to and from Her Majesty's Territories, had only partial effect upon the sayer collections during 1864-65. These large measures of relief had however full operation during the past year, and the customs revenue has accordingly experienced a considerable decline which would have been still larger but for the greatly increased receipts from sooparee and tobacco.

Income of past year.

23. The Sayer collections during the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,60,524—5—10 against Rs. 10,76,703—3—4 shewing a net decrease of Rupees 1,16,178—13—6 which is thus accounted for.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Duty on 13 articles abolished on 1st June 1864	13,414	3	3
,, on export and import trade with Her Majesty's Districts, abolished 1st January 1865	1,96,689	5	3
,, on Pepper and Cardamoms abolished 1st January 1866	7,090	7	8
	2,17,194	0	2
Deduct Increase over previous collections on Tabacco and Sooparee.	1,01,015	2	8
Net Decrease Rupees..	1,16,178	13	6

The past year's collections when compared however with those of the year 1863—64, which immediately preceded the revision of the tariff, exhibit more fully the extent to which the revenue from this source has been affected.

Collections for 1863—64 Rupees.	11,13,859	0	0
,, for 1865—66 ,,	8,88,699	0	0
Difference Rupees.	2,25,160	0	0

Necessity for revised agency for collection.

24. For the collection of this sum of Rupees 8,88,699, it was obviously impracticable to maintain the large Sayer establishments at a cost of Rs. 1,03,000, while no mere reduction of those establishments, could satisfy the requirements of the case. It was resolved therefore to abolish them altogether, substituting for them the collecting agency which was already available in the persons of the Talook and Hoblee Revenue officers. This measure approved itself on the grounds, 1st, that the bulk of the customs revenue being now derived from excise on home produce, the out-turn could best be estimated by the Shekdars, aided by the village officers on the spot; 2ndly, that the duties of collection as well as of prevention of smuggling, could thus be brought more directly under the control of the Talook authorities, who would one and all be immediately responsible for the proper and efficient working of the Department; 3rdly that the annoyances suffered both by the cultivator and trader, would be greatly diminished by the removal of a separate body of ill paid officials; and 4thly, that a large saving of expenditure would be effected with improved management.

Particulars of revision.

25. The abolition of the former establishments was carried out early in the present year throughout the Province, except in the two Districts of Shimoga and Cudoor, where the extensive betelnut gardens, and the character of the Mulnad country rendered the retention of a special collecting agency necessary. In order to guard against attempts to smuggle the produce of the frontier Talooks bordering on Her Majesty's Districts, as if imported from thence, a small frontier preventive establishment has been established, which, together with the special agency referred to above, as well as a small staff of collectors retained in one Talook of the Toomkoor District, and in some of the principal towns for municipal purposes, forms the only remnant of the vast Sayer establishments, which though unavoidable formerly, have now been dispensed with. Another charge attendant on the levying of customs duty at present, consists of a deduction from the monthly collections, amounting to 5 per cent of the amount, which is distributed in fixed proportions to the several hoblee and village servants concerned. Though in some few cases,

the profits may be out of proportion to the labor involved in collection, this mode of remuneration must be regarded as the most suitable that can be adopted, in view of the present reduced condition of the Sayer revenue, and the necessity of providing against the facilities for smuggling, &c., which the free transit of exported and imported produce, affords. The collection of the duty is now in the hands of those whose self interest as well as the position they hold as responsible Revenue officials, offers some guarantee against the prevalence of those malpractices and other evils, which were inherent in the former system.

Results of revision.

26. During the few months that the present system has been in operation, its working has been satisfactory, and though no definite judgment can as yet be formed on this point, the immediate gain is a large curtailment of the cost of establishments, as shewn by the following figures.

	DISTRICTS.	Collections. 1864—65.	Collections. 1865—66.	Actual charges. 1864—65.	Cost of collections under new system estimate for 1866–67	Per centage of cost to collections of 1865—66.
Nundidroog.	Bangalore ..	1,35,892	63,018	20,155	11,768	18
	Colar	21,942	10,295	11,588	2,628	25
	Toomkoor ..	1,10,689	77,619	11,044	8,446	10
Ashtagram.	Mysore	72,175	51,850	12,049	5,042	9
	Hassan	66,626	65,042	9,148	3,202	4
Nugur.	Chituldroog ..	71,765	55,341	10,952	4,657	8
	Shimoga ..	3,49,586	3,66,193	13,996	10,032	2
	Cudoor	1,96,101	1,99,336	9,344	8,162	4

IV. Salt.

VI. Stamps.

VII. Mint.

VIII. Post Office.

IX. Law and Justice.

27 Of the other heads of Revenue under this section, the receipts from salt shew a decrease of Rupees 1,664, owing to the failure of the rains which cause its efflorescence from the soil, while there is a considerable increase in the Stamp revenue which amounted to Rupees 2,60,916. Under the head of "Mint" the sum of Rupees 15,750 has been realized from copper coins of native mintage, which have been broken up and sold as copper. The receipts from the Anchay or local Postal Department shew an increase of Rupees 2,388;

and under the head of "Law and Justice" the realizations amount to Rupees 87,604, against Rs. 78,180 in the preceding year, the increase being largely due to the introduction of the Registration Act.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

28. Act XVI of 1864 for the registration of assurances having been extended to this Province at a late period of last year, it came into operation on the 1st January 1866, and though a review of its working and results during 4 months of the present calendar year is not now properly due, it will be desirable to notice briefly the results which have been obtained at this early period after its introduction.

Explanatory instructions issued.

29. The first step taken was to issue a notification, the English version of which will be found in the Appendix, in which were set forth in a simple and perspicuous manner, the objects aimed at by the Act in giving security to property generally, and in facilitating the recovery of debts, and the provisions of the Act to which all whose interests were affected by it, would have to conform. At the same time rules of practice were issued for the guidance of the registering officers in the Districts and Talooks, detailing the various forms of register books, &c., to be kept, and the rules to be observed in the process of registering documents, &c. (Vide Appendix) and a scale of fees adopted, identical with that instituted in the Districts under the Madras Government.

Appointment of Registering Officers.

30. In the appointment of the agency for carrying out the registration duties, one of the senior Native Assistants was selected for the office of Registrar General, whose intimate knowledge of several native languages, combined with a long judicial experience, peculiarly fitted him for the post. The task of initiating a novel and somewhat elaborate measure of this character, and of educating a large body of the subordinate registering officers to a knowledge of their duties in this Department, was no light one, and the considerable progress which has been made in overcoming the first difficulties, and in establishing already a large measure of efficiency in the working of the Department, are undoubtedly due, in the main, to the painstaking care and intelligent supervision which has been exercised by Mr. Numboor Krishniah.

31. The duties of the District Registrars have been imposed upon the Deputy Superintendents of Districts who, as well as the Registrar General, are remunerated by fixed monthly allowances, while the Deputy (now Sub) Registrars, being the Amildars of Talooks receive as commission, a percentage of their collections in fees, &c.

Working of the Department.

32. The progressive increase in the business of the Registration Department during the first 4 months of its institution, is shewn in the following table:—

MONTHS.	No. of Instruments registered.	Amount of fees collected.
1866.		
January	93	105 8
February..	262	278 8
March	510	580 0
April	667	702 8
	1,532 Total	Rs. 1,666 8

Distribution of work.

33. The work above shewn has been distributed among the several Districts as follows:—

OFFICE OF REGISTRY.	No. of Instruments registered.	Amount of fees collected. Rs.	A.	P.
General Register Office	7	26	0	0
District Offices at Bangalore	496	511	8	0
Mysore	355	403	0	0
Cudoor	210	311	8	0
Colar	182	137	0	0
Hassan.	85	66	8	0
Chituldroog	79	98	0	0
Shimoga	60	66	0	0
Toomkoor	58	47	0	0

Details of work.

34. Out of the 1532 instruments registered, 695 related to immovable property of the description for which registration is made compulsory, while 837 instruments were of an optional character; facts which testify to the appreciation in which the benefits conferred by the Act, are held by the people. A statement shewing the nature and extent of the registration work during the 4 months under review, will be found among the Appendices.

Amendment, Act XX of 1866.

35. The changes involved by the subsequent introduction of Registration Act XX of 1866, in amendment of the previous Acts, were calculated to embarrass somewhat the subordinate officials, whose acquaintance with their new duties was still so imperfect, that the introduction of new rules would be likely to bewilder them. This consequence has however been to a great

extent obviated by acting upon the discretionary power conveyed in section 56 of the Act, and postponing the adoption of the new forms of Register and Index books until the 1st January 1867, a new set of rules of practice, adopted to the requirements of the amended Act, have been issued for the guidance of the registering officers in giving effect to its provisions.

Section III.

EDUCATION.

General progress of Education in Mysore.

36. At the close of the year 1864—65, the number of schools in Mysore established by or receiving aid from Government was 64, with an average daily attendance of 4333. On the 30th April 1866, there were 81 of these Institutions, attended by 5642 students, shewing an increase during the year of 17 schools, and 1309 pupils.

Out of the above number of students,
807 are Europeans and Eurasians,
3481 are Hindus,
1354 are Mahomedans,

making the total of 5642, of which 345 are girls.

Establishment.

37. The staff of the Educational Department has undergone no change during the year; the services however of the Inspector of Schools have been retained for the duties of Principal of the Bangalore High School, which remains vacant pending the appointment of another Principal to be sent out by the Home Government. Owing to this circumstance and to the protracted absence on sick leave of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, the inspection of the schools has not been so close and constant as I could have desired.

Distribution of schools in the Province.

38. In the Appendix will be found a tabular statement shewing at a glance the distribution of the various classes of schools throughout the Province. Observing the classification which has been adopted in regard to Government Schools, the table exhibits the following results: of 1st class or superior English schools which educate up to the University standard there are in Bangalore 4, and in Mysore, one, with an average attendance of 855 and 177 students respectively.

Superior English Schools.

Of the 2nd class or inferior English schools there are 21, of which 6 are located in Bangalore, and the remainder dispersed among the district head quarter stations and principal talook cusbahs.

Inferior English Schools.

39. Of the 3rd class or Canarese vernacular schools, there are 46, of which 5 are stationed at Bangalore, and the remainder distributed through the Districts. Of the schools for girls, both Native and European, there are 6 in Bangalore and one at Toomkoor, with an aggregate attendance of 345 pupils.

Vernacular Schools.

40. Some interesting details may be given regarding some of the superior schools.

41. In August last, a change was introduced into the curriculum of the upper classes in this school with a view to adapt them to the Matriculation Tests at the Madras University. The opportunity thus afforded has been promptly seized, for at the University examination in December following, seven out of 10 candidates from the High School were successful. Consequent upon the Matriculation of these students, an undergraduate class has been formed at the School, to study for the first examination in arts. Considerable accessions to this class may be looked for each year, and in order to afford some relief to the duties of the Principal, the appointment of a Canarese moonshi for which sanction has been received, will be urgently needed.

Bangalore High School.

42. The re-arrangement of the classes in this school alluded to in last year's Report has been found to work well, and "is attended with this advantage," remarks Mr. Garrett, "that while it allows of the extension of the school, to any degree, by the admission of new pupils, no alteration is needed in the course of studies. These remain uniform for the various subdivisions of the same class, and the scholars are spared the expense occasioned by a change of books." This re-arrangement consisted, it may be remarked, in the reduction of the number of classes in the school from 10 to 7, simultaneously with the formation of 12 subdivisional classes, to each of which a master is attached. The studies are so arranged that by diligence and steady application, a student may pass through the two subdivisions forming one main class, in the course of a single season; thus enabling him to rise from the lowest to the highest class in 7 years.

New arrangement of classes.

43. The objectionable practice which was commonly resorted to by youths resident in Bangalore, of suddenly leaving for some frivolous reason, their own schools, and getting admittance into others for a time, has been counteracted by a rule regulating the period of admissions to the High School, which occurs now only once in 3 months, instead of monthly. This rule is however so far relaxed in the case of applicants for admission who come in from distant places to study at Bangalore, that they are allowed to attend the school as volunteers till admitted in regular course.

Bangalore Normal School.

44. Normal school consists of 2 branches, viz., a training school for the training of Anglo-vernacular students and in the more advanced stage, a "preparatory" or practising school, where the candidates apply in practice what they have previously learnt theoretically. There are 12 candidates in regular attendance at these schools, of whom 11 receive the Government allowance. The subjects of study are adapted to the Matriculation Tests of the University.

45. During the past year, eight of the candidates in the vernacular training school received appointments as schoolmasters, and so fresh students have been admitted. These are instructed in the theory of school management through lectures delivered in Canarese, and are thus prepared for the practical duties of their future profession.

46. Some modifications have been introduced into the terms of the agreement entered into with Government by the paid students in this Department. Their engagements are now of a general character, without reference to the class of schools, whether Anglo-vernacular or purely vernacular, for which they may be destined, so that their services can be employed as exigencies arise. This change has been rendered necessary by the reduction of Anglo-vernacular, in favor of vernacular schools.

Declining popularity of Vernacular Training School.

47. These schools do not however, it appears, attract the better classes of students, who after reaching a high standard of attainments, are apparently reluctant to devote themselves to the humble career of school teachers, who receive proportionately, less pay than employés in other branches of Government service. The falling off in the number of candidates for the normal schools is prominently noticed by the Director of Public Instruction.

Engineering School.

48. The engineering school has made marked progress during the past year; the number of students having risen from 10 to 32. It is a noticeable circumstance however that, though five free studentships have been offered, the school has failed to attract youths of the higher classes, to whom ultimate admission to the grade of upper subordinates in the Public Works Department seems to offer better inducement.

District Schools.

49. Among the details furnished by the Director of Public Instruction regarding the subordinate schools, it is noticed that the Anglo-vernacular school at Hassan has maintained a foremost position among all the district schools, and is the only one of the class which has attained to the standard of a first grade superior school. The Canarese school at Sucklaspore, ranks among the best of the vernacular schools.

50. The growing desire for books among the Natives is strongly evidenced by the fact that the sales amounted to Rupees 7,141-2-7, being nearly double the amount realized in the preceding year. The books disposed of have consisted chiefly of small elementary works in English, Canarese and Hindustani.

Book Department.

51. In the Appendix will be found a list of publications of all kinds other than newspapers, which have issued from the various presses in this Province.

Statistics of Native Literature.

52. Bishop Cotton's school was instituted in the early part of last year, with the object of providing suitable means for the education of children of the better classes, among the European and East Indian population. Its funds have been largely aided by grants from the Mysore State, and in addition to donations amounting to Rupees 5,640 has received during the past year a monthly contribution of Rupees 470.

Grant-in-aid Schools.
Bishop Cotton's School at Bangalore.

This institution fulfils also the purpose of a boarding house in which 17 boys and 1 girl are accommodated, under the charge of a resident master and his wife. The school is reported to have progressed favorably, but it is necessarily too much in its infancy, to have established as yet a very pronounced character.

53. St. Patrick's Catholic school is a well conducted institution, and supplies the educational wants of a populous quarter of Bangalore. There are 3 classes in it, of which the first consists wholly of Europeans and Eurasians.

St. Patrick's Catholic School.

54. This school has been very recently opened, and may be said to occupy a field of its own in affording a superior line of education to girls, some 37 in number, who belong to the families of respectable tradespeople and others.

Wesleyan Mission English Girls' School.

55. This is a large flourishing institution, devoted chiefly to vernacular education among the Tamil and Teloogoo population, and managed by a committee of Native gentlemen.

The Sadur Véda Siddhanta Sabai School.

56. Among the other schools aided by Government, the Anglo-vernacular school under the Wesleyan Mission at Mysore deserves mention, as an institution which aims at a higher standard in its curriculum, than is usually attempted by provincial schools.

Mysore Wesleyan Mission Anglo Vernacular School.

57. The subjoined table shews the distribution of the grants-in-aid, which were assigned up to 30th April 1866, among the several denominations classed as Protestants, Catholics, Hindus and Mussulmans. The particulars of these grants will be found in a statement in the appendix.

	Protestant Schools.			Catholic Schools.			Mussalman Schools.			Hindu Schools.			Total.		
General Education.	18,461	0	0	2,610	0	0	3,236	0	0	1,251	0	0	25,561	0	0
Special Education.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	18,461	0	0	2,610	0	0	3,236	0	0	1,251	0	0	25,561	0	0

Indigenous Schools.

58. The returns of last year shewed that there were some 1,600 Native schools within the Province, of which the larger proportion were of an elementary description, scattered among the principal villages and adapted merely to the wants of those whose ambition was satisfied by a meagre aquaintance with the commonest rules of Arithmetic, and by the ability to keep a shop-ledger. Hitherto it must be acknowledged, these schools have received scant notice or encouragement from the State, and viewed with regard to the modest necessities of this class of the population, the interposition of Government for the purpose of initiating a more advanced system of education, would probably have been ill-timed and possibly mischievous. The time has however now arrived for considering the means by which some improvements may be introduced, so as to bring the village schools gradually within the influence of the Government educational system. The work must necessarily be one of time but it is so far satisfactory to learn from the results of the partial measures that have been taken to examine into the state of these schools, that they have adopted largely and voluntarily the Government elementary books which have been circulated to all the talooks of the country for sale. It is essential however that the condition of the school masters who are to a great extent illiterate and otherwise most incompetent, should first have the attention of the Educational Department, and with this object it is in contemplation to devise a scheme which will admit of a gradual improvement being made in their status, by the offer of money rewards for proved efficiency in special cases. A stimulus to exertion will thus be applied, which will it is hoped, result in improving the character of the education offered by these means.

Section IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

59. The original Budget allotment for the year was 17 Lakhs, increased by additional grants and reduction of stock to Rs. 17,48,635, and the aggregate outlay amounted to Rs. 17,53,125, or Rs. 4,490 in excess of the grant.

60. The following table shews the distribution of the allotment, as compared with the expenditure, under each head of service.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Original Budget Grant.	As modified after issue of Budget orders.	Expenditure	Compared with Budget.	
				More.	Less.
Original works	8,80,368	8,70,133	8,91,232	21,099	0
Repairs	4,47,000	4,67,960	4,72,758	4,798	0
Establishment	3,62,632	3,46,632	3,31,925	0	14,707
Tools and Plant ..	10,000	30,000	50,429	20,429	0
Profit and Loss.. ..	0	0	6,781	6,781	0
Total Rs.....	17,00,000	17,14,725	17,53,125	53,107	14,707
Reduction of stock balance..		33,910	0	0	33,910
Grand Total Rupees..		17,48,635	17,53,125	53,107	48,910

Net increase Rs. 4,490 or ·26 per cent in excess of the modified grant.

61. The classified expenditure under the several sub-heads is given below:

CLASS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
I. Military	54,800	174	54,974
II. Civil Buildings	2,65,125	20,239	2,85,364
III. Agricultural	76,988	1,70,362	2,47,350
IV. Communications	4,48,870	2,75,957	7,24,827
V. Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	45,449	6,026	51,475
Total Rupees..	8,91,232	4,72,758	13,63,990
Tools and Plant....			50,429
Establishment.....			3,31,925
Profit and Loss....			6,781
Grand Total Rupees.			17,53,125

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PART I. ORIGINAL WORKS.

MILITARY.

New Mysore Cantonment.

62. The Sepoys' lines as well as several of the public buildings in the new Cantonment have been during the year, carried out to completion.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Central Jail, Bangalore.

63. At Bangalore, several additions were made to the Central Jail (first occupied by the prisoners in August 1864), the outlay Rupees 53,787 being chiefly due to the construction of wards for European criminals, European and native civil debtors, an extensive and well designed latrine for the whole of the native prisoners, with other minor buildings. Though additions may possibly in future be found requisite to this extensive Jail, the whole of the buildings may now be said to be virtually completed, and by general admission the results, considered either from a sanitary or administrative point of view, have been even more satisfactory than originally anticipated.

New Public Offices.

64. The works at the new Public Offices have been pressed on with great rapidity, the walls have now been built up to their full height throughout, and at the present rate of progress it is anticipated that the whole work will be completed, and the building ready for the reception of the Head Quarter Departments by April next. The actual outlay on the works during the year was Rupees 1,09,224, but this sum does not represent the full amount of expenditure. The materials as well as workmanship are pronounced to be of excellent quality.

Civil Hospital.

65. The progress of work at the Civil Hospital at Bangalore, commenced last August, has been similarly satisfactory. All the walls were completed and roofing commenced, the work should therefore be out of hand in September or October. The plan is on the pavilion system, similar to that of the Lariboissiere Hospital in Paris, and when completed will afford room for forty native males, and the same number of females, with a European ward, and separate rooms for contagious diseases. Compared with the present Civil Hospital, this new building, both in regard to site and accommodation, should prove a real and lasting boon to the community.

District Officers' Cutcherries.

66. A commencement has been made in providing Public offices at several of the District Head Quarter Stations, where previous to the formation of the new Districts

in 1862, accommodation of this kind had necessarily not been provided. The 3 stations selected are Chickmoogloor (Cudoor District), Chituldroog, and Colar. At the two latter named places, the buildings are in progress and will be completed early next year; at Chickmoogloor, a dwelling house recently erected, and suitable for the purpose, has been purchased for Rupees 12,000, and, with a few additions necessary to adapt it wholly to the requirements of a Deputy Superintendent's Cutcherry, will at once become available for occupation.

Talook Cutcherries.

67. Talook Cutcherries have been built at Chamrajnuggur, Saugur, Periapatam and Mullavally in the Mysore (late South Ashtagram) Division, at Hassan and Nursipoor in the Hassan (late North Ashtagram) Division, at Goribednore in Colar Division, and at Shimoga; making in all eight of these buildings completed within the year. In addition to these the Talook Cutcherry at Terrikere, which owing to defective work, required to be in a great part reconstructed, will be shortly finished, and the building of the Cutcherry at Jagaloor (Chituldroog Division) is being actively proceeded with.

School houses.

68. School houses, on the elegant standard plan which has been designed for these structures, have been provided at Doddaballapúr (Bangalore Division), at Hassan and Arkulgode (Hassan Division), and at Mudgherry and Seerah (Toomkoor Division); while others are under construction at Chickmoogloor (Cudoor Division), at Saugur and Shikarpoor (Shimoga Division), and at Chituldroog.

69. Among the miscellaneous works carried out during the year are a distillery-enclosure building near Bangalore, a double Overseer's lodge at Mysore, and a Post Office at Hurrihur.

AGRICULTURAL.

Mulloor Anicuts.

70. The successful completion of a small anicut across the Mulloor river in the Chennapatam Talook, of the Bangalore Division, was reported in the previous year, and during that now under review, a similar work was constructed 10 miles lower down the same stream, for the purpose of supplying the Akoor tank. This, with other works of improvement in the immediate neighbourhood, involved an outlay during the year of Rupees 7,834 for which a large increase of revenue is guaranteed, owing chiefly to the rapid spread of mulberry cultivation in this direction.

71. Several channel works have been carried out in connection with the Mudoor and Tulkad anicuts, and some useful improvements have been effected to the irrigation channels in the Hassan Division.

Other Anicuts.

72. Arrangements have been made, by the preparation and accumulation on the spot, of a large quantity of cut granite blocks, for proceeding actively with the reconstruction of this great work during the present year.

Sreeramadevar Anicut.

73. The Gurzee and Brahmasamoodra anicuts in the Shimoga and Cuddoor Divisions of Nugur, have made little progress, owing to the extreme difficulty in procuring labor and materials.

74. The vigorous measures taken by the concerted action of the Civil and departmental authorities to repair the sluices of this tank, the water of which, from this cause, had not for very many years been made fully available for irrigation purposes, are described under the head of "Repairs."

Soolikere Tank.

COMMUNICATIONS.

75. In the Bangalore Division, the principal road work has been the construction of a new line from Bangalore to Magady (28 miles) and its extension to Coonghul (10¼ miles) by which a direct communication has been formed with the main road leading to Hassan and the coffee planting district of Munzerabad, while a large tract of country has been for the first time opened up. Within the first section of this road, a large bridge of 7 arches has been built over the Arkavuty river, and on the completion of the roadway, and of some minor bridge works, this road, which is already trafficable, will be completed probably by December next.

76. In the Mysore Division, the Yelwall-Nursipoor road, connecting Mysore with Hassan by a more direct route than that at present existing *viâ* Chenraipatam, has progressed very satisfactorily.

77. A large expenditure has been incurred in metalling the Mysore-Cannanore, and Mysore-Fraserpet (Coorg) roads, and Rupees 5,000 have been laid out in the improvement of the road leading to Manantoddy in the Wynád District of Malabar. The masonry drains on the line between Mysore and Antursanté have been nearly completed, but the improvement of the road in its extension to the Wynád frontier has been deferred, pending the determination of a new line which will probably be found necessary to avoid the periodical inundation from the Cubbany river, to which the present line is exposed.

78. The traces of two new and important lines have been laid out, for future execution, viz., one from Goondulpett towards Sultan's Battery in in Wynád, and the other through Mullavally to Kankanhully in the Mysore District.

79. In the Hassan Division, the road works have consisted in remetalling portions of the principal lines, viz., the Bangalore—Mangalore, Mysore—Shimoga and French-Rocks—Mayasundara roads. The new line connecting Bailoor with Moodigerry leading to the Codecull ghât, is still under construction.

80. The road works in the other Divisions which are in progress, call for no special notice; in the Colar Division however two new roads are being constructed, one leading from Chickaballapoor over the Munchenhully ghât, and the other, 22 miles in length from Doddaballapoor to Goribednore; thus opening out a part of the country which has hitherto been inaccessible to wheeled traffic.

Bridges.

81. Among the bridges constructed, are the Arkavutty bridge (already noticed) the Kempakull timber-trussed bridge with two spans of 40 feet each, over a large mountain stream which cuts the Munzerabad ghât road, the Moslay bridge on the Hassan—Mysore road, and several minor ones in the Shimoga Division.

82. The great bridge over the Toongabudra river at Hurihur, to consist of 14 elliptical arches of 60 feet span each, has made fair progress. The untimely death of the Contractor Mr. Cockburn from cholera, while vigorously prosecuting this work, threatened to interpose the most serious obstacles; through the energy displayed, however, at this juncture by Lieutenant Pole, the officiating Executive Engineer, in carrying on the work under most trying circumstances, the difficulty was overcome, and under the direction of Captain Johnson, who has been deputed to this most important work, every prospect is held out of its being brought to speedy completion.

83. Provision for the accommodation of travellers, has been made in the erection during the year of three new public bungalows, 2 Moosafir Khanas and 1 Rest house,

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

84. In connection with the measures which have been taken to carry out a complete system of drainage for the town of Bangalore, drainage works have been executed at a cost of Rupees 30,000, and together with those effected in 1863 with regard to the drainage of the valley in which the most

populous quarter of the Cantonment is situated, have unquestionably produced great results in improving the sanitary condition of the station. To promote these objects still further, a detailed survey on a large scale, has been executed, and a complete series of levels are now being taken, to furnish data, upon which drainage and water supply projects, with other sanitary improvements, can be matured.

PART II. REPAIRS.

85. Under the head of "Agricultural" Repairs, the work has been chiefly carried out by the civil officers under the rules laid down in 1863, or the execution of tank works and other minor repairs.

Soolikerray Lake.

86. The principal work of this kind has been the repair of the Soolikerray tank sluices which has for some time past occupied much attention, though it was not till the early part of this year that measures could be taken effectually to ascertain the actual source of the mischief to which the uncontrolled flow of water from the tank was owing, and to carry out the thorough repair of the sluices. This has now been accomplished under the excellent arrangement adopted of placing the whole executive portion of the works in the hands of the civil officers, and entrusting the skilled supervision that was necessary to ensure the proper application of the means thus afforded, to an officer of the Public Works Department.

87. This tank has been estimated by the present Officiating Chief Engineer to compass an area of about 15 square miles, and to be supplied from a catchment basin of some 250 square miles. Owing it is said to the exorbitant assessment imposed on the land by Dewan. Poornia, cultivation below the tank had been abandoned for a period of probably more than 50 years, with the exception of a small tract which was watered by a stream, which, while it lasted, found its way from a capacious leak in the bund. The flow of water being now placed under control by the repair of the sluices, measures are in progress to bring the whole area under cultivation for which there is an ample store of water in the tank, and it may be anticipated that under a light assessment, which for the first 6 years has been fixed at progressive rates, this large expanse of waste on which vegetation of a rank description has grown up extensively, may be converted into productive rice and garden land.

88. The details of the work done both by the civil officers and by the Executive Engineers in "Agricultural" repairs, is shewn in the subjoined table.

AGRICULTURAL.

Executive Department.	CIVIL DISTRICT OR PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION.	Number of agricultural works dealt with.	Appropriation from year's Budget.	Expenditure.	*Expenditure compared with Budget grant.* More.	Less.
Civil Officers.	Deputy Superintendent, Bangalore..	78	19,842	8,114	0	11,728
	Do. Toomkoor...	53	9,168	8,562	0	606
	Do. Colar ..	33	12,525	8,942	0	3,583
	Do. Mysore ..	193	56,184	47,013	0	9,171
	Do. Hassan ..	184	30,480	20,958	0	9,522
	Do. Shimoga ..	11	2,733	6,796	4,063	0
	Do. Cudoor ..	30	9,006	11,114	2,108	0
	Do. Chituldrcog.	32	4,864	4,135	0	729
					6,171	35,339
				Deduct more .		6,171
	Total less expended by Civil Officers					29,168
Public Works.	Executive Engineer, Bangalore ..	5	5,846	4,426	0	1,420
	Do. Colar ..	6	8,266	8,061	0	205
	Do. Toomkoor .. / Do. Chituldroog ..	5	10,094	9,577	0	517
	Do. Shimoga .. / Do. Cudoor ..	1	2,675	1,140	0	1,535
	Do. Mysore ..	13	26,491	28,921	2,430	0
	Do. Hassan ..	8	4,518	2,600	0	1,918
					2,430	5,595
				Deduct more..		2,430
	Total less expended by Executive Engineers....					3,165
	Total....	652	2,02,692	1,70,359	8,601	40,934
	Deduct..	.....	1,70,359			8,601
	Less....	.....	32,333			32,333

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89 The general result obtained from the above figures is, that in the repairs of 652 tanks or other works connected with irrigation, a sum of Rupees 1,70,359 has been expended; and that this outlay was of an efficient and remunerative character may be fairly assumed from the circumstance, that the merits of the greater proportion of these projects received careful consideration before sanction was given to their execution. The expenditure, it may mentioned, was in excess of that of the previous year by about Rupees 40,000.

90. With regard to the large sum shewn as unexpended out of the Budget appropriation in the Civil Districts, the officiating Chief Engineer remarks: "Large lapses of assignments, it will be observed, occurred in the "Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan Districts, and are so far to be regretted, as "leaving the money unutilized in other directions; but such lapses are less "and less likely to occur in future, and on the whole, the improvement in "last year is sufficiently clear and satisfactory."

COMMUNICATIONS.

91. The number of miles of road maintained throughout the Province during the past year is 2,189½, distributed among the several classes as follows :—

	Miles.	
1st. Class or Imperial Roads ..	421¼	
2nd. Do. or Provincial Roads ..	732¼	
3rd. Do. or District Roads ..	951	
4th. Do. or Village Roads (executed from the Plough Tax funds)	85	
	2,189½	involving an expenditure of Rupees 2,40,564.

The average cost of maintenance therefore was Rupees 109 per mile, ranging from Rupees 45 to Rupees 270 the maximum allowance.

PART III. ESTABLISHMENT.

92. The expenditure of the year under this head was Rs. 3,31,924, amounting to nearly 19 per cent on the gross outlay. The Budget grant being Rupees 3,62,632, the saving amounted to Rupees 30,708.

93. The re-organization of the executive divisions, which had been for some time in contemplation, was finally carried into effect on the 1st March 1866. According to the previously existing arrangement, there were 5 Divisions, each of which was in charge of an Executive Engineer. The large extent comprised severally by two of these Divisions, viz., Nugur and Chitaldroog, rendered some modification in this respect necessary, in order to reduce the executive charge to a more manageable compass, and accordingly they were split up into 4 Divisions, conterminous with the Civil Districts of Toomkoor, Chitaldroog, Shimogah, and Cudoor. The other Divisions have undergone no change except in name, the "North Ashtagram" being now the Hassan Division, and the "South Ashtagram" has become the Mysore Division. There are therefore now 8 executive charges, conterminous with the 8 Civil Districts of the Province. A further addition has been made to this number in the formation temporarily of the Hurrihur Bridge Division, which has been constituted as such merely while the works at the Hurrihur bridge are in progress.

94. No opinion can be formed as yet of the effects of this re-arrangement in giving increased efficiency to the working of the executive charges, but the officiating Chief Engineer has observed sufficient indications of its satisfactory results, to speak confidently of its future success.

General Remarks.

95. It is gratifying to learn that the cases of misconduct among the upper subordinates which were at one time lamentably frequent, have diminished considerably. On this subject Major Sankey remarks: "with the "young and untried men, first sent from the Civil Engineering College, and "of necessity thrust at once into positions of considerable responsibility in "the early formation of the department, failures, as might be expected, were "frequent. But it may now be concluded, that what with early and assured "promotion before them on one side, and on the other, the example of those "who have either perished miserably from drink, (of whom, it must not be "disguised, were some otherwise highly promising subordinates) or deliber-"ately sacrificed themselves in other ways, the evil effects of this transi-"tion stage are now passing away, and will, it is to be hoped, ere long "be replaced by one, distinguished for steady, earnest, and intelligent "working."

Contract Work.

96. The contract system is pronounced to have worked with fair success during the past year. The services of competent men as contractors can now be obtained, exce t in the more distant parts of the Province, and in the

case of the two large works in progress at Bangalore, viz., the Public offices and the Civil Hospital, the skill, energy, and capital brought to these undertakings have afforded excellent proof of the efficiency to which the system is capable of attaining. It is essential however, that the supervision over works carried on under this system should be closely applied, and in the instances where bad workmanship is still observable, it may be chiefly attributed to the unavoidable absence of that close and constant supervision which is essential.

Concentration of work.

97. The following table exhibits the progress made in the last 5 years in concentrating labor upon works, thus ensuring an improved application of the means available for supervision, the last month of each official year has been selected for the purpose of exhibiting these results.

MONTH.	Total No. of works in hand in the month.	Average out'ay on each work during the same month.
April 1862.	338	182
April 1863.	352	300
April 1864.	251	351
April 1865.	273	484
April 1866.	238	653

98. On this subject the officiating Chief Engineer remarks. "The execution "by Civil officers of all those minor tank repairs which formerly hampered "so much the legitimate operations of the department, have no doubt ma- "terially conduced towards this satisfactory result, still quite enough is left "to prove conclusively, that the proper work of the department is now "executed with much greater rapidity than formerly, and that concentration "of work is advancing yearly; and this too, notwithstanding such an actual "increase in the extent of the operations themselves, as may be seen from "the following table, to have almost doubled the outlay within the last few "years".

Expenditure on Public Works during the last five years.

YEARS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.						REPAIRS.						Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Total Outlay.
	Military.	Civil buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.	Military.	Civil buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.				
1861—62	149	46,894	64,958	1,66,815	90,295	3,69,111	100	8,845	1,78,460	2,16,387	8,735	4,12,527	1,98,311	0	0	9,79,949
1862—63	0	1,38,390	64,943	2,93,048	48,022	5,44,403	1,132	9,377	1,96,477	2,45,750	495	4,53,231	2,49,679	0	0	12,47,313
1863—64	20,025	1,84,692	70,257	2,90,542	11,624	5,77,140	710	6,748	1,17,277	2,32,934	81	3,57,750	2,42,511	0	0	11,77,401
1864—65	38,715	2,08,148	42,158	3,10,336	30,297	6,59,684	80	17,701	1,05,916	2,66,019	63	3,89,779	2,80,337	31,126	1,049	13,61,975
1865—66	54,800	2,65,125	76,989	4,48,870	45,450	8,91,234	174	20,239	1,70,362	2,75,957	6,026	4,72,758	3,31,924	50,428	6,780	17,53,124
GRAND TOTAL.	1,13,719	8,43,249	3,19,305	15,39,611	2,25,688	30,41,572	2196	62,910	7,68,492	12,37,047	15,400	20,86,045	13,02,762	81,554	7,829	65,19,762

99. The Accounts Branch under its new organization has been carried through its transition stage, and the change that has been wrought in the system of accounts since 1st May 1865, is thus described by Lt. Colonel Nepean Smith, the Controller of Accounts, to whose zealous efforts, the present efficiency of this Department must be ascribed: "a trained accountant has "during the year been posted to each Executive Division, so that the Executive "Engineer is practically relieved of what used to be a very heavy burden, viz., "the preparation of the Divisional accounts according to prescribed forms. "The accountant now does the work of preparing the schedules of expenditure "which used to be effected in the Central Office, and the Executive Engineer "having control, in all useful respects, over stock and every other matter of "account, is able to give more complete attention to his several works, not "only watching more narrowly their executive progress, but noting the out-"lay that is taking place on each, so as himself to anticipate any extra cost, "&c. Such complete control no doubt induces a deeper interest in the practical "operations of his Division. His accounts are in fact not only simple in "themselves, but with a good accountant, no source of anxiety or inconveni-ence as of old."

Accounts.

100. Much has been done moreover to rectify the defects of the former system, and the attention of the Controller among other matters has been specially directed to the state of the stock balances and miscellaneous advance accounts, in which a gradual reduction has been effected.

101. The officiating Chief Engineer after expressing his acknowledgment to Lt. Col. Smith, has spoken in commendable terms of Captains Johnson and W. Campbell, the Executive Engineers of the Mysore and Hassan Divisions respectively, and the names of Captain Palmer, Mr. Mc. Kennie and Lt. Pole, are prominently noticed in connection with the special works at the Soolikerray lake and the Hurrihur bridge.

MINOR WORKS BY CIVIL OFFICERS.

102. The changes inaugurated during the year 1864—65 in the system of Public Works accounts, suggested a revision in the rules for the accounts of minor works executed by Civil officers, the expenditure on which is derived from the Public Works Budget grant. The Deputy Accountant General and the Controller of Public Works Accounts were accordingly appointed to frame in concert a revised series of rules, which received the sanction of Government and came into operation from 1st May 1865.

Revised system of accounts.

103. The leading principles laid down in these rules are that the requirements of each District are to be reported upon and estimated by the local Civil officers, the Commissioner determining in consultation with the Chief Engineer the amounts to be assigned for such works out of the Public Works funds for the year, as well as the proportion of allotment to each Division and District. The Commissioner, the Superintendents, the Deputy Superintendents have, each, certain defined powers of sanction in regard to the expenditure. No work is to be undertaken except after preparation of a formal estimate, nor except in cases of absolute necessity, without proper sanction. If the estimated cost exceeds Rs. 500, the Chief Engineer's opinion is called for, and it is necessary for him to determine whether the execution of the work shall be entrusted to the Executive Engineer or the Civil officer of the District. With regard to works costing Rs. 200 to Rs. 500, the District officer may call upon the Executive Engineer for a report, and the Chief Engineer directs him to inspect larger works.

104. Funds are obtained by Civil officers by means of cheques from the Executive Engineers, drawn against the Public Works credits, which are regulated with reference to civil requirements. The amount of the cheque is distributed by the Deputy Superintendents among the Amildars of Talooks, who supply the Mutsuddies in charge of the several works. The accounts are framed upon those furnished by the Mutsuddies, and consist of a simple cash book and a statement of labor and materials from which the Talook Amildar prepares an "Abstract of expenditure and progress report," for submission with his own cash book to the Deputy Superintendent's office. There the accounts of the whole District are framed, and from thence they are submitted to the Controller of Public Works Accounts who audits them according to the rules of that Department.

105. The simplification thus effected in these accounts has without impairing at all the efficiency of the supervision exercised, removed much that was cumbrous and complex in the former system, and so far contributed to greater freedom of action on the part of the District officers.

106. The subjoined table exhibits the outlay on minor works in each District during the past year, and it is satisfactory to observe that under the head of "Repairs agricultural" which relate wholly to tanks and irrigation works, there has been an increase of expenditure to the amount of Rs. 42,576, over that of the preceding year. The increase in this respect is chiefly observable in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, but considerable progress has also been made in the Cudoor, Colar and Toomkoor Districts.

Divisions.	Districts.	Original works, civil buildings.	Repairs.				
			Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellanous. Public Improvement.	Total.
Nundidroog.	Bangalore. .	..	2,216	8,114	139	6	10,505
	Colar. ..	534	1,450	8,912	6	3,025	13,957
	Toomkoor. ..	27	1,498	8,562	419	..	10,506
Ashtagram.	Mysore. ..	626	1,449	47,013	5	..	49,093
	Hassan. ..	771	1,159	20,958	63	..	22,951
Nugur.	Division. ..	500	..	..	..	..	500
	Shimoga. ..	700	1,532	6,796	2,874	..	11,902
	Cudoor. ..	1,000	1,352	11,113	625	..	14,090
	Chituldroog. .	..	556	4,135	896	..	5,627
	Grand Total .	4,158	11,282	1,15,633	5,027	3,031	1,39,131

Under the head of "Original works, Civil Buildings" Rs. 1,000 where laid out on the Hurrihurpoor Talook Cutcherry, in the Cudoor District. The other sums were expended in the construction of Anchay houses, &c.'

Under "Repairs Agricultural," the following may be noticed.

Bangalore District—Herroor Tank. .	..	Rs.	1,382
Colar District—Buchay Govinda Tank	..	,,	2,028
Mysore District—Venganuddy channel	...	,,	3,164
Mirlay Do.	..	,,	1,165
Murseemunglum Tank	..	,,	1,862
Karunjee Tank.	...	,,	7,980
Kodaga hully do....	..	,,	2,539
Chickdavery Saugar Nullah		,,	2,639
Cusbah, large tank		,,	10,191
Shemogah District—Soolakerry Tank	..	,,	3,922
Hassan District—Dadaga	..	,,	2,020
Cudoor District—Devenkerray ..	...	,,	1,288

The remaining outlay under this head was for small works.

"Miscellaneous Public Improvements." In the Colar District Rupees 3,025—15—8 were expended in carrying out extensive improvements to the town of Colar.

CHANNEL CONSERVANCY.

107. The complete re-organization lately effected in the Conservancy establishment was adverted to in the last report, and the experience of the past twelve months has confirmed the anticipations that had been formed of the beneficial effects of this measure. This result is not apparent in any large increase of revenue, but on the other hand system and method have been introduced where but little formerly existed. The subordinates who though miserably under paid were allowed a liberty of action far beyond the proper scope of their duties, and which led to numerous irregularities in the mode of distributing the water, have now been brought under more control, and as means are found of weeding out the old men in whom the vices of the former system cannot be wholly eradicated, the establishment will yearly become more efficient.

108. Owing to the late period of the season when the works were put in hand, no large project could be undertaken. Current repairs have however been executed to some extent, and much has been done towards improving the state of the channels, and economising the use of the water which was thus turned to account in extending irrigation. The Sowdees, or channel watchers, were formed into working gangs, and were for the first time employed in emergent repairs of breaches in the channel banks; a task which has been hitherto exacted usually from the ryots.

109. The laxity of the former practice, under which the ryots too often set the regulations of the Conservancy department at defiance and obtained more than their regulated supply of water by forcible means, is no longer allowed, but instances still occur in which the acts of the Channel officers have been resisted.

110. The revenue derived at present from the lands irrigated by the channels, which extend to a length, in all, of 723 miles, amounts to Rupees 3,42,872-10-3 under the following heads.

From Government lands,	Rs.	2,89,304	15	11
Permanently settled and Jodee lands.	,,	6,918	10	1
Enam ,,	,,	46,649	0	3
Total	Rs.	3,42,872	10	3

111. The amount realized, in addition, from the water cess, to the payment of which all lands are subject, was in the past year Rs. 12,507—0—4, the decrease from last year being due to the remissions occasioned by the breach of several works.

112. Among the works constructed during the year are the following:—

The Hosa Saligram channel extended 2 miles, by which a supply of water has been secured at all seasons to the Mirlay tank, and some 15 additional candies of land brought under irrigation.

One of the three feeders of the Chick Davaraz Sagur channel, completed at a cost of Rupees 2,835. On the completion of the other feeders, a large increase of revenue will be gained.

The Virjanuddy channel, opened out to a further length, by which 30 candies (60 acres) additional have been irrigated.

The water of the Ramasamoodrum channel carried to a further distance of 2 miles, so as to feed the Ramankerry tank, and supply the town of Yedatora.

LOCAL DISTRICT FUNDS.

113. The expenditure of these funds is solely under the control of the Civil authorities, but subject to the same system of checks and accounts as the minor public works superintended by Civil officers. Annual Budgets are framed by the Deputy Superintendents of the respective Districts, which are revised by the Superintendents of Divisions and come into operation when sanctioned by the Commissioner. The Deputy Superintendents are permitted to sanction works within a limit of Rupees 200, and the Superintendents within Rupees 500. Since May 1866 the accounts are rendered to and audited by the Controller of Public Works Accounts, though not embodied in the Public Works returns.

114. The collections during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,31,096, and the balance remaining at the close of the previous year being Rs. 2,89,574, the accounts shewed assets aggregating 4,20,670, while the expenditure was Rupees 1,48,003. The balance at the close of the year was Rupees 2,73,667, equivalent to about 2 years collections.

115. An abstract of the receipts and disbursements of the District funds for the year 1865-66 is given in the Appendix, from which it will be seen that taken in the aggregate, the collections of the year have been utilized to a considerable extent. In outlay and actual work, the Colar District appears to take the lead having expended Rupees 26,891, of which Rupees 19,563 were laid out on the construction of important roads, connecting the towns of Chikkabalapoor, Sidlaghut, Chintamani and Sreenivaspoor, Rupees 1,056 in planting avenues, and Rupees 1,899 in repairs of existing communications. Cudoor and Chituldroog also show a large amount of work. The Cudoor re-

ceipts were only 11,497, the outlay Rs. 19,249, of which 12,147 were expended in new roads and Rs. 2,073 in repairs. Chituldroog expended Rs. 12,984 including 3,500 in planting avenues, and Rs. 6,153 in repairs. The Mysore District, spent Rs. 14,550, of which Rs. 8,953 were on account of a new road from Goondulpett to Chamrajnuggur. Repairs cost Rs. 3,254. In the Bangalore and Toomkoor Districts, the new works were Rs. 8,027 and Rs. 2,827 respectively. The repairs in the former were very trifling. In the latter they amounted to Rs. 3,711. In Hassan, the outlay was Rs. 5,593 and Rs. 1,223, in small projects. In Shemoga comparatively little use was made of the funds, which amounted 65,088 Rupees. Two roads were traced at a cost of Rs. 2,322, the entire outlay on original works being only Rs. 3,374. No roads were repaired. On the whole, with the exception of the Shemoga District, where labor is procured with great difficulty, the funds have been usefully expended during the year. One establishment is maintained in each District for the joint superintendence of the plough tax works and those carried out by Civil Officers with Public Works funds, the cost being equally divided between the two. The proportion of this charge to the outlay in each District is as follows, while the percentage of establishment to outlay in the Public Works Department is 18·9.

	Plough Tax.	Minor Public Works.
1. Mysore	14	5
2. Cudoor	9	10½
3. Colar	7 per cent	13½
4. Hassan	35	7¾
5. Chituldroog	10	35¼
6. Bangalore	28	22
7. Toomkoor	33	18¾
8. Shemogah..	100	16½

MUNICIPAL.

116. Since the year 1862—63, Municipal funds have been established at the Head Quarters of every District in Mysore. They are administered by Boards composed of official and non-official persons, presided over by the principal officer of each District; and are devoted to the conservancy and lighting of the Towns, and such local improvements as markets, roads, drains, &c. The funds are derived chiefly from local taxes, supplemented by assignments of the Sayer duties, in the form of octroi, which were formerly appropriated for the general purposes of the Government. Efforts have been made to establish similar institutions in those Talook-cusbahs, where funds have been raised by private subscription, but as yet little has been accomplished in this direction, and the extension of the system among native communities generally can only be enforced gradually.

E

Bangalore Cantonment.

117. The most prominent of the municipalities is that of the Cantonment of Bangalore, the Head Quarters of the Commission, with its large Military force and Civil population, European as well as native. As one of the most important stations in India, the conservancy of the Cantonment, as well as the native town or pettah of Bangalore, has received considerable attention. Until Acts XIV. of 1856 and XVIII. of 1864 came into operation, from 1st. May 1865, the municipal funds depended almost exclusively on the Octroi, but from that period a house tax at 5 per cent has been levied within the limits of the Cantonment, which promises to afford material aid in conservancy operations. The expenditure in 1862—63 was Rs. 33,590, in 1863—64 Rupees 35,000, in 1864—65 Rupees 58,793. In 1865—66 it was Rs. 70,149. This included a repayment of Rs. 18,012 on account of loans made by the Government, partly for opening Railway street which now forms the main approach from the railway terminus, and partly on account of extensions to the principal market of the Cantonment. Rupees 8,464 were expended in compensation for ground taken up for cemeteries beyond Cantonment limits, for the removal of huts in the vicinity of the new Civil hospital, and other sanitary projects. The outlay on roads was Rupees 15,442 including the opening up of two new streets* in the most crowded parts of the native quarter.

*Chandeny Chouk street. Bamboo Bazar street.

118. A good deal of useful work has been done in building slaughter houses, latrines and urinals, opening minor roads, making side drains, rubbish boxes and cisterns, and keeping existing roads and buildings in an efficient state of repair. The funds appear thus to have been utilized to advantage.

119. Owing to the almost total failure of the N. E. monsoon of 1865, and the early rains of 1866, the scarcity of water has been much felt and is still on the increase. The means at the disposal of the Board do not admit of any appreciable remedy, but measures are in progress in the Public Works department, which it is hoped may mitigate the want to some extent.

120. Notwithstanding the long continued drought, the general health of the Cantonment was good, except among the more destitute of the native inhabitants. The number of deaths during the year was 2,047 or about 3 per cent on the entire population, numbering over 60,000 souls.

Bangalore Pettah or Town.

121. The most important work executed in the Bangalore Pettah during the year was the drainage scheme, for which a special grant of Rupees 59,600 was made by the Government of India, Rupees 18,000 were expended in 1864—65,

and Rs. 30,000 in 1865—66. The main drain to the Southern Eastern extremity of the town and the chief subsidiary drains on either side of the centre street have been completed. Granite slabs which have been found extremely suitable and of moderate cost, have been largely used in this portion of the work, and the Municipal Board propose employing it in the construction of the minor drains, which are to be provided from the Municipal funds.

122. The Board's income for the year was Rs. 26,322—6—2, derived chiefly from Octroi, with some petty local cesses. The expenditure was Rupees 17,934 against 15,477 in the previous year, 5 new roads were constructed at a cost of 1,483 Rs.; a nullah with tunnels Rs. 395; drains Rs. 1,295; repairs of roads, &c., Rs. 3,852; scavengering Rs. 6,951; lighting Rs. 1,225; office establishment Rs. 2,218, the cost of which has since been reduced; Rs. 300 were also expended in capturing and deporting monkeys, whose depredations have made them a nuisance in the town.

Colar.

123. Colar is a small native town, which used to be annually visited by serious out-breaks of cholera. It is due to the officer who has acted as Deputy Superintendent during the past 2 years to state, that the small sum placed at his disposal has been utilized very beneficially, in clearing out the more crowded quarter, and cleansing the town, one effect of which has been the absence of any epidemic during the year.

Toomkoor.

124. The municipal income at this station was only Rs. 1,389, but it is satisfactory to note that Rs. 636 of this sum was obtained by subscriptions from house owners. Rs. 633 were expended in scavengering, and Rs. 107 in petty repairs and improvements. An Octori which has lately been sanctioned for this town will, it is hoped, afford means more commensurate with its requirements.

Mysore.

125. This important town, the residence of the Maha Rajah, and the Head Quarters of the Ashtagram Division, had a municipal income for the year amounting to Rs. 43,896, of which Rs. 33,065 were derived from Octroi. The expenditure was Rs. 38,005; Rs. 7,500 were expended in the construction of a suitable market, which was much needed; Rs. 8,014 in metalling and repairing roads; Rs. 6,370 in drains; Rs. 975 in lighting; Rs. 6,074 in scaven-

gering. The establishment for collecting the Octroi and other local taxes, amounted for the year to Rs. 4,143.

Hassan.

126. The Head Quarters of the second District of the Ashtagram Division is at this station. The income from Octroi was Rs. 1,722 a sum of Rs. 839 was obtained by private subscriptions from European and Native residents, and small sums from other sources made a total of Rupees 2,694. But little appears to have been done in 1865—66, the Board having only lately been set on foot. Rs. 448 were expended in latrines, and Rs. 522 in establishments. Better progress is promised in the ensuing year.

Shimoga.

127. The Head Quarters of the Nugur Division, with an income of Rs. 4,181 during the year, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,953 only, of which Rs. 289 were expended in road establishments, Rs. 567 in clearing rubbish, Rs. 604 in purchasing carts, Rs. 259 in feeding Government cattle. No work deserving notice is reported.

Cudoor.

128. The next station shews a better result. The municipal income was 2,326, the expenditure 2,435, the surplus having been provided out of the previous year's balance. The outlay was as follows. Drains 419 Rs; repairs of roads and ditches 945 Rs; planting avenues and hedges 103 Rs; scavengering establishment Rs 713; miscellaneous 255 Rs.

Chituldroog.

129. Income 2,860, outlay 1,453, of which Rs. 1,198 were expended on scavengering establishments, which appear to have been very usefully employed in cleansing the town, Rs. 120 in repairs of a road, and Rs. 133 in those of some channels for water supply to the town. Arrangements have been made for levying contributions from residents in the form of a house tax, and the Municipal Board has shewn considerable activity in planning several projects to be carried out in the ensuing year, with the funds thus placed at their disposal.

An abstract of the accounts of all these funds will be found in the Appendix.

Section V.

POST OFFICE.

ANCHE OR MYSORE PROVINCIAL POST.

130. The only changes of an administrative character which have occurred in the Anché Department during the past year, have consisted in the abolition of an office at Krishnarajpoor, in the Bangalore District, where it was found to be no longer required, and the establishment of 2 new Post Offices in the Ashtagram Division, one at Marnhulli in Munjerabad, for the special convenience of a large body of coffee planters residing at a distance from the Talook Cusbah, and, the other, at the French Rocks, the old Military station near Seringapatam and still inhabited by numerous pensioners and others.

131. The postal lines have undergone no change except in the establishment of a direct line of communication between Shimogah, the Head Quarters of the Nugur Division, and the District station of Chituldroog, through Chennagiri and Holulkeré, thus avoiding the previous detour viâ Hurihur. A short extension also beyond Chicknaikenhulli in the Toomkoor District, has brought the town of Hooliar within the postal system, to the benefit of its increasing population and trade.

132. The statistics of the Anché offices shew that there is a considerable increase in the business of the Department, the number of paid and unpaid letters, &c., which have passed through them being 8,01,747, against 7,52,494 in last year. The increase is especially noticeable in respect to official letters, which shew an excess of 77,378 over the returns of last year, and exceed by nearly 2,90,000 the total of all others upon which postage is levied. There is at the same time no falling off observable in the business transacted on account of the public generally, on the contrary there has been a progressive increase in postage-bearing letters amounting numerically to 52,000 out of a total of 7,88,497, exclusive of the large additional number, viz., 2,45,704, received by the Department for delivery free of charge from and to Her Majesty's Post Offices. The steady increase is further denoted by the return of postage collections, which amounted in 1864-65 to Rupees 31,613-9-6, and for the past year to Rupees 33,354—5—0.

133. The paucity of complaints preferred against the Department may be regarded as satisfactory evidence of its efficient condition. There have been only 8 complaints received, of which 4 are still under enquiry.

134. Several instances have occurred during the past year of letters being tampered with in transit through the post, and their contents consisting, in every case, of currency notes, abstracted; but in one only out of the 5 instances brought to notice, has the perpetrator been found to be an official of the Department, the delinquents in the other cases being non-officials, through whose hands the letters have happened to pass in course of transmission. The prevalence indeed of such offences must be ascribed, in a great measure, to the practice among natives of remitting large sums through the post, in currency notes; the risk thereby incurred being preferred to the more secure, but somewhat more costly method of remittance by bills, &c., for which ample facilities however are afforded. In order therefore to discourage this practice it has been notified that where the ordinary precautions are not observed in the transmission of currency notes by halves, and at the proper intervals, the loss will be entirely at the sender's own risk, and the Government will not bind itself to take steps for their recovery.

135. The subjoined statement exhibits at once the financial results of the past year, and the growing operations of the Department, as compared with those of the previous year.

PARTICULARS.	1864—65.			1865—66.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Estimated amount of postage on official letters ..	1,23,262	10	0	1,27,904	2	0
Do. Do. Do. parcels ..	13,029	0	0	13,970	6	0
Do. Do. Do. letters, &c., from the Maha Rajah's establishment	356	2	0	246	10	0
Do. Do. on franked letters and parcels	2,237	14	0	2,473	14	0
Do. Do. on letters delivered to and from Her Majesty's Post Offices .. .	7,262	14	6	7,678	4	0
Total.....	1,46,148	8	6	1,52,273	4	0
Amount of actual postal and other collections ..	34,034	12	0	36,723	5	11
Grand Total.....	1,80,183	4	6	1,88,996	9	11
Deduct expenditure of Anché Department	1,20,743	5	6	1,25,239	12	0
Excess to credit of the Department, Rupees..	59,439	15	0	63,756	13	11

136. The following table shews the amount of work performed during the last year in contrast with the previous one:

PARTICULARS.	1864—65	1865—66
No. of paid letters received and despatched	7,24,870	7,79,055
Do. of not paid Do.	27,621	22,692
No. of chargeable Newspapers	13,380	6,996
Do. Do. parcels	11,803	11,406
Do. Do. Official letters	9,91,338	10,76,716
Do. Do. Do. parcels.. ..	31,757	34,902
No. of franked letters on the business of H. H. the Rajah ..	1,790	2,117
Do. parcels	522	85
Franked private letters	15,598	20,789
Do parcels	981	1,020
Letters received from and sent to Her Majesty's Territory on which no Anché postage is levied	2,32,413	2,45,704
Undelivered and refused letters	1,384	1,619
	Rs.	Rs.
Postage collected on letters	26,985	28,327
Do. on Newspapers..	186	291
Do. on Parcels	4,441	4,735

137. A proposition is now before the Government of India having for its object the introduction into this Province of the use of postage labels, which under certain restrictions and safeguards, will admit of their being made generally available.

Section VI.

POLITICAL.

138. The subject of the claims put forward by His Highness the Maha-Rajah was adverted to in the last year's Report as having been disposed of finally by Her Majesty's Government, and calls for no further notice on this occasion.

139. Allusion was also made in that Report to the measures which had been adopted for the settlement of His Highness' debts, as well as to the satisfactory nature of the adjustment effected by Major Elliot and Dr. Campbell, who were nominated to conduct the enquiry into claims amounting to 57 Lacs. The awards eventually aggregated upwards of 30 Lacs, of which a sum of Rupees 22,29,000 was liquidated at the time, and payments have been made during the past year to the extent of Rupees 4,42,973. The only large claim now remaining undischarged is one of 5 Lacs and upwards, the payment of the award on which has been refused by the creditor.

140. It may be here mentioned, that the $\frac{1}{5}$ share allotted to His Highness out of the net revenues of the Province for the past year amounts to the large sum of Rupees 10,14,647, exclusive of the fixed yearly stipend of Rupees 3,50,000.

Section VII.

MILITARY.

Local Force.

141. No changes of an important character have occurred affecting the Mysore Local Troops, the strength of which is as follows:—

Strength of Force.

Mysore Force.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, rank and File, &c.
Sillahdar or Cavalry.		
1st. Regiment	8	317
2nd. Regiment	8	347
3rd. Regiment	8	333
4th. Regiment	8	324
5th. Regiment	8	348
6th. Regiment	8	340
7th. Regiment	8	338
Total....	56	2,347
Barr or Infantry.		
1st. Regiment	23	570
2nd. Regiment	23	574
3rd. Regiment	23	587
4th. Regiment	22	582
Total....	91	2,313

Proportion of different castes.

142. The following table shews the proportion in which the several castes and other denominations are distributed through these Regiments.

Castes and other denominations.	Native officers of the several grades.	Non-commissioned and Sillahdars and Sepoys.	Trumpeters, and Drummers, &c.	Total.
Sillahdar Cavalry.				
Christians	..	14	2	16
Mussulmans	170	1,087	..	1,257
Brahmins and Rajpoots ..	44	191	..	235
Mahrattas.	83	757	..	840
Gentoos	1	1	..	2
Other castes	9	32	12	53
Barr Infantry.				
Christians	..	..	63	63
Mussulmans	69	1,581	..	1,650
Brahmins and Rajpoots ..	11	90	..	101
Mahrattas	2	129	..	131
Gentoos	1	34	..	35
Other castes	8	336	17	361

143. From an analysis of the above table, it appears that the Mussulmans form by far the largest proportion in both branches of the service, the per centage in the Sillahdar Regiment being 52, and in the Infantry, 70. The Mahrattas number somewhat over 36 per cent of the Cavalry troops, and only 5 per cent, of the Infantry. The proportion of Brahmins and Rajpoots is 10 per cent in the Sillahdars, and 5 per cent in the Barr.

Analysis.

144. The seven Regiments of Sillahdars muster altogether 2,403 horses, of which the larger proportion, viz., 1,417 are mares; this proportion was formerly much greater but owing to the Breeding Establishment being abolished a few years ago, the supply of Mysore bred mares is fast diminishing.

Mysore Horse.

145. The establishment at Coonghul is now maintained on a small scale as a Depôt to which mares in foal are sent, and where they are cared for till fit to return to duty.

Depôt at Coonghul.

146. In order to foster and improve the local breed, stallions have been purchased by Government, and distributed to the number of four and five to each Regiment of Sillahdars. These stallions are chiefly of Arab blood, but there are several imported from England, as well as from Australia and the Cape.

Supply of stallions.

147. During the past year the number of foals dropped at Coonghul was 66, of which 38 were colts, and 28 fillies. This return shews a decrease from that of former years which is attributed to the impoverished condition of the mares, owing to the scarcity and high prices of grain and grass.

Return of foals.

148. Of the 162 horses enlisted into the ranks during the year, the greater number were Persians and Kandaharis; a few being bred in the country.

Introduction of Persian and Kandahar horses.

149. The strength of the Sillahdars is short of the complement by some 150 men, and though the service is a popular one, among certain classes, vacancies are not now readily supplied. The pay of a Sillahdar in fact no longer affords him the ample means of maintaining himself and his horse which formerly existed, and in these straitened circumstances, the loss of a horse is not easily replaced. The service however, though shorn of

Reduced strength of Sillahdar Regiments.

its attractions to the poorer members, still possesses the undoubted advantage of affording honorable employment to large numbers of that class in which the Military profession is hereditary, and all other avocations distasteful.

THE NEW CANTONMENT AT MYSORE.

Prevalence of fever.

150. The sickness from which the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, suffered during the short period of its occupation of the new station near Mysore, also prevailed at first, though to a less extent, among the men of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, which arrived there in the latter part of last year. There were many admissions into hospital during the first two or three months, but the latest returns shew that the number of sick has diminished to 28, out of an aggregate strength of more than 700 of all ranks.

Causes of sickness.

151. The investigations that have been made into the origin of this sickness have not led to the discovery of any specific cause. In respect to site, soil, drainage and water-supply, the locality is apparently remarkably free from objection, and it is the opinion of Dr. Mackenzie, the Deputy Inspector General, that the evil must arise from some latent exhalations from the soil, which were described by Dr. Heyne, half a century ago, as the result of the disintegration of the ferruginous hornblende-rocks. That the cause did not exist in the exposure of the site to the easterly winds, which prevail at the most sickly season of the year, viz., from November to April was demonstrated by the fact that the sickness was almost wholly confined to that part of the lines which was most securely sheltered from those winds.

Conservancy measures adopted.

152. The measures already carried out for the conservancy of the Cantonment consist (1) in the planting out clumps of trees to intercept and moderate the force of the prevailing winds, and of avenues along both sides of the main intersecting roads; and also (2) in the maintenance of an adequate conservancy establishment, at a cost of 131 Rupees per mensem, for the cleansing of the lines, and the removal of accumulations of filth. With the additional improvements that have been suggested in some minor points, it is hoped that the malarious influences which exist, may be effectually counteracted.

Section VIII.

FINANCE.

General Results of the year.

153. In its financial results the year 1865—66 may be considered the most prosperous on record. The income of the province shews an improvement of 9 lacs of rupees or 9 per cent over that of 1861—62, when it attained for the first time an aggregate of one million sterling. Compared with the same year, the ordinary expenditure has increased in the ratio of 11 per cent, which is partly attributable to a larger outlay of about 20 per cent on public works, and partly to the progress of administrative reforms in all departments since 1862—63. That year, as will be seen from the following figures, was less productive of revenue than the preceding one, but the subsequent years shew a progressive increase, terminating in an income of 109 lacs, an expenditure of 101, and a surplus of 8 lacs.

		Receipts.	*Disbursements.*	*Surplus.*
1861—62	Rupees	100,30,000	90,71,000	9,59,000
1862—63	,,	97,09,000	90,94,000	6,15,000
1863—64	,,	101,78,000	98,31,000	3,47,000
1864—65	,,	104,97,000	100,36,000	4,61,000
1865—66	,.	109,16,000	101,22,000	7,94,000

154. The gross expenditure of the year 1865—66, amounted to 108 lacs but of this, 4,43,000 were disbursed in further settlement of the Maharajah's debts, and 2,67,000 on public works, in addition to the ordinary assignment of 14 lacs from the income of the year.

155 The accounts of receipts and disbursements, in their relation to the Budget of the year, shew an equally favorable result, while the estimated revenue was 100,83,154, the actual collections were 109,16,686 or 8,33,532 better, and on the other hand, the ordinary charges were 1,15,700 less, than the estimate. Including the exceptional items noticed in the preceding para. the accounts exhibit a surplus of 84,000 Rupees, while the Budget which was restricted to income and expenditure of a normal character, indicated a deficit of 1,54,000.

156. The cash balances at the opening of the year stood at 70,22,078 and at its close at 70,62,178.

157. The classified details of the receipts and charges compared with the estimates of the year are as follows.

RECEIPTS.

	Estimates.	*Actuals.*
Land Revenue	70,42,461	77,25,767
Sayer Customs	9,39,281	8,88,699
Forests	3,28,785	3,42,958
Abkari	8,70,395	10,01,944
Assessed Taxes	4,62,246	3,78,304
Salt	16,357	15,849
Stamps	2,14,447	2,61,582
Mint	0	15,750
Post Office	30,326	37,021
Law and Justice	74,660	85,373
Police	13,040	6,312
Public Works	3,036	70,663
Miscellaneous	88,120	86,464
	1.00,83,154	1,09,16,686

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Estimates.	*Actuals.*	ACTUALS. *More.*	ACTUALS. *Less.*
Refunds	6,265	24,960	18,695	0
Land Revenue	7,13,244	7,01,590	0	11,654
Sayer Customs	1,02,771	82,312	0	20,459
Revenue Survey	1,36,000	1,05,731	0	30,269
Forests	1,06,378	97,746	0	8,632
Abkari	17,978	29,050	11,072	0
Assessed Taxes	902	860	0	42
Stamps	12,937	18,984	6,047	0
Mint	4,000	1,142	0	2,858
Post Office	1,23,001	1,25,635	2,634	0
Assignments under Treaties, &c.	25,79,191	25,75,744	0	3,447
Miscellaneous payments	1,79,987	19,870	0	1,60,117
Contingencies special and temporary	8,965	8,549	0	416
Army	11,03,221	10,77,564	0	25,657
Internal Improvements	15,300	10,571	0	4,729
Public Works	14,00,000	16,67,457	2,67,457	0
Administration and Public Department	4,19,384	3,79,145	0	40,239
Maharajah's Stipend	3,50,000	3,50,000	0	0
Fifth share of revenue	7,90,000	9,96,124	2,06,124	0
Law and Justice—Courts	9,19,850	9,11,417	0	8,433
Jails	1,34,689	1,19,069	0	15,620
Police—Cantonment and Towns	85,546	74,239	0	11,307
District and Talooks	4,50,312	4,33,006	0	17,306
Thuggee Department	14,472	0	0	14,472
Education	1,25,500	1,12,021	0	13,479
Science and Art	10,224	14,700	4,476	0
Superannuation and gratuities	40,618	46,622	6,004	0
Religious and charitable Institutions	2,98,989	3,00,553	1,564	0
Hospitals and Dispensaries	25,665	25,020	0	645
Miscellaneous	37,357	29,597	0	7,760
Civil and contingencies	25,217	32,198	6,981	0
	1,02,37,963	1,03,71,176	5,31,054	3,97,841
His Highness Maharajah's Debt amount.		4,42,973		
		1,08,14,149	Net Increase. Rs. 1,33,213	

RECEIPTS.

158. Among the heads of receipt, Land Revenue shews the largest increase namely, Rs. 6,83,306, which was collected, over above the estimates, in the Districts as per margin. In order to explain this result it may be sufficient to state that the Budget estimates were framed by the District Officers in October 1864, when the settlement for the year 1864—65 had not been commenced, and the estimates for 1865—66 were consequently based on the settlement of 1863—64 with such slight modifications as local considerations suggested. The bulk of the surplus collections consisted of arrears of 1864—65 collected in 1865—66, which could not have been foreseen.

LAND REVENUE.
Comparison of actuals with estimates.

Bangalore	...	1,72,835
Colar ..	...	3,35,330
Toomkoor	...	15,757
Shemoga	...	58.054
Cudoor ..	..	16,747
Chituldroog	..	53,002
Mysore..	...	36,031
		6,87,756
Hassan (less)	...	4,450
		6,83,306

159. The Sayer customs were estimated at 9,39,281, they realised 9,65,004 of which 76,305, being Octroi levied in towns, was credited to municipal funds. The accounts of this year present for the first time the means of ascertaining the effect on the Sayer revenue of the abolition of export and import duties. Thus in the year 1863—64, it amounted to 11,13,859, these duties ceased in January 1865, and in the year 1865—66 the Sayer retained on certain articles of home consumption produced 8,88,699, shewing a loss of about 2,25,160 which would have been greater but for an accession to the receipts from sooparee and tobacco.

SAYER CUSTOMS.

160. The Revenue from "Forests" was on the whole better than was anticipated, by Rupees 14,173. The Nundidroog Division shewed 50 per cent more than the estimates, the Nugur Division 25 per cent, while the Ashtagram Division was about 30 per cent less, which was mainly due to the postponement of sales of timber in consequence of a depressed market.

FOREST REVENUE.

161. The Abkarry Revenue which stood at Rupees 8,85,003 in 1862-63 and at Rs. 8,19,562 in 1863—64, during which year the Sudder Distillery system was introduced, rose to Rupees 9,20,212 in 1864—65, and in 1865—66 to Rupees 10,01,944, or Rupees 1,31,549 more than promised by the estimates. The Districts of the Nundidroog and Nugur Divisions show a marked improvement in this head of revenue, but in the Mysore District it appears to have remained stationary, the collections in 1864—65 having been within a few rupees, the same as in 1865—66. In Hassan the other District of the Ashta-

ABKARI.

gram Division, there has been a falling off from 42,923 in 1864—65 to Rupees 33,167 in 1865—66. Of this sum Rupees 27,000 were realised from toddy and little more than 5,000 Rupees from arrack; the new Sudder Distillery system was not however introduced in the Mysore District till November 1865, and in Hassan from February 1866.

Assessed Taxes comprise the following.

	Actuals of 1864—65.	*Actuals of* 1865—66.	*Budget.*
House Tax	1,62,853	1,69.503	1,63,547
Shop Tax	1,11,556	1,08,376	1,12,434
Loom Tax	80,049	84,358	80,328
Oil-mill Tax	15,362	16,067	16,098
	3,69,820	3,78,304	3,72,407
Plough Tax. Credited to Local Funds.	95,889	88,799	89,839
	4,65,629	4,67,103	4,62,246

162. It will be observed that there has been an improvement in the collections of 3 of the first mentioned taxes, and a falling off in the Plough Tax both as respects the actual collections of the previous year and the estimate of 1865—66. This result is found in the Districts of the Nundidroog Division and in Chituldroog.

SALT.

163. The trifling receipts under this head are derived from the rent of salt pans or pits used for the manufacture of earth salt. They are less by Rupees 507 than the estimate.

STAMPS.

164. The Receipts from Stamps shew a progressive increase. In 1861-62 under the old system, which combined fees with stamp duty, the collections amounted to Rupees 19,978. In 1862—63 the local stamp regulations having been revised, they amounted to Rs. 71,633; in 1863—64 to Rs. 1,57,446; in 1864—65 to Rs. 2,41,368. The Indian Stamp Act was introduced in supersession of the local regulations from August 1865, and the collections in the year 1865—66 amounted to Rupees 2,61,582, i. e. Rupees 47,135, more than the estimate. The only District in which the collections have fallen short of the estimate is Shemoga, which shows Rupees 5,014, less.

POST OFFICE.

165. The collections of 1865—66 Rs. 37,021, exceed the estimate by Rupees 6,695, and the previous year's collections by Rupees 2·182.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

166. Estimate Rupees 74,660—actuals 85,374 comprising—

Civil Court Fees	...	..	29,146
Magisterial	..	..	31,761
Small Cause Court .	..	..	17,803
Miscellaneous receipts	..	..	6,664
			85,374

167. The fees realised in 1861—62 under the old system of stamp regulations amounted to Rupees 45,747; during 1862—63 the regulations were revised and stamp duty was levied in lieu of various Court fees. In the following year the fees amounted to 64,623, in 1864—65 they were only 54,787, and in 1865—66 Rupees 60,907. The receipts of the Small Cause Court at Bangalore, which are not included in this comparison, were, in 1863—64 Rupees 5,115; in 1864—65, Rs. 15,170; in 1865—66 Rs. 17,803. The jurisdiction of the Court having been enlarged in January 1866, to comprehend cases of the value of Rupees 1000, and at the same time extended to the Pettah, it is believed that from the current official year the Court will become self-supporting.

168. The receipts, Rupees 6,312, fall short of the estimate by Rupees 6,727. The receipts of 1864—65 amounted to 8,264.

POLICE. The diminution appears in the item of fees, fines and forfeitures, as well as in the proceeds of intestate property and casual savings.

169. The estimate of 1865—66 provided for a sum of Rupees 3,036 only, as likely to be realised in the Civil department on

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. account of the department Public Works. The actual credits however amounted to Rupees 70,663; of this Rupees 29,965 were received from Executive Engineers and Civil officers in charge of minor works as unexpended grants. Rupees 19,123 were credited in correction of sums wrongly charged to the Public Works Department in previous years, Rupees 11,692 were realised by the sale of old buildings, materials and stores, Rupees 2,923 from rents, and Rupees 6,960 on account of distillery enclosures constructed by the Public Works Department out of Civil grants.

MISCELLANEOUS. 170. This head may conveniently be subdivided into the following.

	Estimates of 1865—66.	*Actuals.*
Revenue of Seringapatam . ..	24,000	27,525
Refunds on account of establishments ..	7,682	10,545
Fees and Forfeitures, Revenue Department..	6,836	9,293
Educational—Sale of books	8,000	7,222
Schooling Fees	5,000	5,535
Military Local Force—Savings in pay ..	8,250	3,123
Proceeds of unclaimed and intestate property	554	4,598
Do. of unserviceable articles .	1,092	6,733
Petty items aggregating .	6,706	11,890
	88,120	86,464

DISBURSEMENTS.

REFUNDS.

171. The first head, Refunds, shews a disbursement of Rupees 24,960 against a budget grant of 6,265 only; the details are as follows—

	Estimates.	Actuals.
Land Revenue..	1,250	15,292
Sayer	1,150	3,389
Abkaree	40	0
Stamps..	1,100	1,993
Miscellaneous	2,725	4,286
	6,265	24,960

172. The principal refund under Land Revenue amounted to Rupees 9,546, a sum disbursed in one of the Talooks of the Chituldroog District to ryots who had paid their kists according to the former rates of assessment, instead of the reduced rates adopted on the survey and settlement of the Talook. Rupees 5,000 was refunded on account of the proceeds of a coffee jungle in the Hassan District, which had been erroneously credited to Government in 1864—65, but on a judicial proceeding was adjudged to be payable to certain parties having claims on the land. The Sayer refunds comprised Rupees 1,987 on account of duty on tobacco imported into the Cantonment for the use of troops, and Rupees 1,341—13—9 due to certain Enam villages according to an old sunnud, but wrongly credited as Government revenue. The refunds of stamp duty were made by order of local Courts. The miscellaneous payments comprise a number of petty items refunded under competent authority such as fines, &c.

		Rs.
LAND REVENUE.	173. Land Revenue shews less than the Budget grant	11,654
	Sayer customs	20,459
	Revenue survey	30,269
FORESTS.	Forests	8,632

ABKARI. 174. Grant 17,978; Expenditure 29,050; excess charge 11,072. The ordinary establishments were within the grant, the excess is owing to charges for erecting a distillery enclosure at Bangalore, Rs. 10,549, at Shemoga Rs. 633—11—5, and at Hassan Rs. 760, total Rs. 11,942—11—5.

ASSESSED TAXES. 175. Shew a saving of Rs. 42.

STAMPS. 176. An excess over grant of Rs. 6,047. Of this, Rupees 4,612 was paid as discount in consequence of the collections having exceeded the anticipated sales. The cost of dies, the preparation of labels and the stamping of paper at the Madras Mint exceeded the available provision by Rs. 1,433.

MINT. 177. Shews a saving of Rs. 2,858.

POST OFFICE. 178. Exceeded the grant by Rs. 2,634, chiefly in consequence of the construction and repair of certain Anché houses amounting to Rupees 4,929 which were not provided for in the Budget.

ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS. 179. Comprise the Mysore subsidy Rs. of 24,50,000, commutation for Seringapatam Rs. 50,000, and political pensions Rs. 79,191, these last shewed a saving in disbursements amounting to Rs. 3,447.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS. REVENUE DEPARTMENT. 180. The grant in the Budget was Rs. 1,79,987 which included a sum of Rs. 1,54,899 being the usual assignment from the Sayer, Octroi and Plough Tax to the municipal and district funds. The net grant for miscellaneous charges was therefore Rs. 25,088, while the expenditure was Rs. 19,570.

CIVIL CONTINGENCIES. REVENUE DEPARTMENT. 181. Grant Rs. 8,965, expenditure Rs. 8,549, Saving Rs. 416.

MYSORE LOCAL FORCE. 182. Shews a saving on the grant of Rs. 25,657 after assigning therefrom a sum of Rs. 23,706 for barracks and lines beyond the provision made in the Budget.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. 183. Being compensation for land taken up for various purposes, shewed a saving on the grant of Rs. 4,729.

PUBLIC WORKS. 184. The provincial Budget provided a grant of Rs. 14,00,000, but the Public Works Budget was framed on an estimate of Rs. 16,95,000 on the condition that the extra charge would be defrayed from the surplus cash balance of the previous year. The amount debited in the civil accounts to the

Public Works Department was Rs. 16,67,457, of which Rs. 2,67,457 though forming a part of the expenditure of the year is not taken into account in computing the Maha Rajah's share of the year's revenue.

ADMINISTRATION & PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

185. This head comprises the cost of the Commissioner's Head Quarter Offices and the Account department, which shows a saving of Rs. 32,200 on a grant of Rs. 3,43,264, and the Medical Department with a saving of Rs. 7,394 on a grant of Rs. 70,186. The payments to the Maha Rajah during the year on account of his fifth share of the net revenue amounted to Rs. 9,96,124, while the Budget provision, based on the estimates for the year, was Rs. 7,90,000 only. The sum actually due to His Highness for the year on the close of the accounts, agreeably to the prescribed mode of computation which is exhibited in one of the statements in the Appendix, was Rs. 10,14,647, a difference which, it is scarcely necessary to add, is due to the favorable results shewn by the actual receipts and expenditure compared with the estimates.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

186. This head comprises the charges of the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the Courts of the several Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Amildars, the grant for which was Rs. 8,19,112, the expenditure Rs. 8,09,936. Provision was made in the Budget for a Small Cause Court at Mysore, at a cost of Rs. 6,900 which has not been established, but the grant has been absorbed to the extent of Rs. 6,318 by an extra charge of the Magistrate's Court in the Cantonment of Bangalore. This charge was partly owing to the salary of the Magistrate having been raised from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem under orders of the Supreme Government, and partly to the fact that the salary of one of the Deputy Superintendents who acted for a few months as Cantonment Magistrate, during the absence of the permanent officer on privilege leave, was charged to the Magistracy. The establishments of the Sur-Ameens, Cutwals and Cazees shew a saving of Rs. 1,694. On the other hand the new offices of Registrar General, District Registrars, and Deputy Registrars which were not provided for in the Budget, having only been established during the year, cost Rs. 3,746, while the Registration fees collected amounted to Rs. 517 only. On the aggregate the Courts of all classes show a saving of Rs. 8,433 on a Budget grant of Rs. 9,19,850. The Jails which are comprised under the same head of account shew a saving of Rs. 15,620 on an estimate of Rs. 1,31,689.

POLICE.

187. The establishments under this head are of two classes. Town Police or that of the Head Quarter stations of the several Districts, including the Cantonment of Bangalore, and Cahdachar Police, which is the police force of the Talooks. The grant for the former was Rs. 85,546, the expenditure,

Accession No....
Class No....

Rs. 74,239, the saving having accrued chiefly from a grant on account of the clothing of the Force at the station of Mysore which was not availed of. The Candachar or Talook Police cost Rs. 4,33,006, while the grant was Rs. 4,50,312. A sum of Rs. 14,472 was also provided under this head on account of a Thuggee Department which was in contemplation, but, being found unnecessary, has never been organized.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.

188. The outlay in the Education Department was Rs. 13,479 less than the grant of the year. Under the sub-head of "Science and Art" are included the expenses of the Public Gardens and the Museum lately established in Bangalore, as well as part of the cost of some photographs of antiquities. The expenditure on the whole exceeds the grant by Rs. 1,476.

SUPERANNUATION AND GRATUITIES FOR CHARITABLE AND OTHER PURPOSES.

189. The superannuation pension payments exceeded the grant by Rs. 846 owing to some new pensions having been sanctioned after the Budget was prepared. Rs. 5,157 were also paid in addition to Budget provision on account of gratuities, the excess being due to the payments made to discharged employés of the Sayer department on reduction of establishments. This was met by a corresponding saving of pay under the head of Land Revenue, Sayer. Religious and charitable institutions shew an excess of Rs. 1,562 on the Budget allotment of Rs. 2,98,989, of this excess 1,000 Rs. is a special grant made to the Friend in Need Society. Hospitals and Dispensaries shew Rs. 645 less than the grant.

190. F. Miscellaneous and Civil Contingencies special and temporary shew together a small saving.

PUBLIC DEBT.

191. The heads of revenue and charge having been reviewed, it remains to notice the accounts under the head of Public Debt.

Trust Fund.

192. The most important of these is the Mysore Trust Fund, which was formed in May 1864 under the orders of the Government of India by investing a sum of 30 lacs of Rupees in Government securities of the 4 per cent loans, which are held in Trust at the Bank of Madras in the joint names of the Commissioner of Mysore and the Accountant General of Madras. The interest realised on the notes during the year 1865-66 was Rs. 1,22,361—10—11. A small charge of Rs. 161—2—2, was incurred in transmitting the securities to Madras, and in disbursing the usual fees for the consolidation of the papers. The balance at credit of the fund on 30th April 1866 was,

In Government Securities ..	30,23,300	0	0
Cash	2,38,176	7	11
	32,61,476	7	11

Municipal Funds.

193. The Municipal collections received at the District Treasuries produced Rs. 1,19,792, the disbursements to the Funds being Rs. 1,18,970, which sum was expended in the sanitation and improvement of the several stations in which the cesses were levied.

District Funds.

194. The District Funds are composed of Plough Tax collections, receipts from cattle fines and forfeitures, ferries and other petty local cesses, and amounted to Rs. 1,31,096, the disbursements to the funds being Rs. 1,53,564, still leaving a balance in the Treasury of Rs. 2,73,666, at the close of the year.

Bangalore Central Jail Manufacture fund.

195. The receipts paid into the Treasury amounted to Rs. 2,388 only.

Bullock Dawk fund.

196. This head of account exhibits the sums received from travellers and paid to the owners of bullocks employed on their requisition through District officers. The receipts brought to account in the year amounted to Rs. 25,901, the disbursements to Rs. 21,092. It may be observed that the Government derives no profit from the system of posting bullocks which is maintained solely for the convenience of the public.

Moozroi Fund.

197. The Moozroi fund consists of savings accruing from the numerous allowances and endowments granted under the native Government and still maintained, for the support of religious institutions and feeding houses, Hindoo and Mahomedan. The sums brought to credit in the various Districts amounted to Rs. 11,305, the outlay, which is devoted to the same objects under the authority of Superintendents of Divisions, amounted to Rs. 10,542.

Allowances deducted from Sayer and other collections.

198. These sums were alienated from the Sayer revenues under the native Government, partly for religious objects and partly as rewards for services or other claims. The receipts were Rs. 56,663, the disbursements Rs. 48,398.

Deposits.

199. The sum brought to credit during the year was Rs. 7,95,764. The repayments including sums transferred to credit of Government amounted to Rs. 10,83,534. The balance remaining at credit of the head at the close of the year in all the treasuries was Rs. 2,36,620, against Rs. 5,24,390, in the previous year.

Unadjusted Disbursements.

200. During the year amounted to Rs. 11,12,746, the sums adjusted amounted to Rs. 12,14,737, the balance outstanding was Rs. 95,564 consisting of advances on various accounts which may be classified as follows,

Advances for supplies from England adjustable on receipt.	
Stationery for the Government	12,606
Books for the Educational Department	3,794
Do. to the Military Assistant for material for uniform and clothing of the Local Force recoverable as sold to the men	37,259
Her Majesty's Treasury on account of Pensioners, &c.	886
Permanent advances for Contingent charges	2,470
Advances for special works under Civil Officers adjustable on completion of the works	8,700
Do. adjustable by Forest Department	2,157
Do. do. in account with the Maharajah	1,079
Do. do. by the Madras Government	1,075
Do. do. from Mysore Jail Manufacture fund	500
Old balance against the Nundidroog Division, under investigation	5,677
Do. against Ashtagram Division	1,913
Do. for Petty works in Talooks	1,554
Current advances for contingent charges of which Rs. 7,810 were adjusted in May 1866	15,914
	95,564

Forest advances.

201. Consist of sums advanced on credit orders to the new Forest Department for the working of the forest conservancy, and are adjustable month by month, or on completion of contracts, under the usual audit.

Revenue Survey advances.

202. Are made on credit orders to the Survey Department, they amounted to Rs. 90,350 for the ordinary purposes of the survey, the sum adjusted on this account during the year being Rs. 98,383. In addition to these advances, Rs. 39,665 were disbursed on account of boundary marks, the cost of which is recoverable from the ryots taking up the surveyed lands.

Her Majesty's Treasury, Bangalore.

203. This head represents a current account of transactions between the Mysore and the British Government which are adjusted by cash payments to or from Her Majesty's Treasury at Bangalore, the accounts of which are rendered to Madras.

Remittances.

204. The entries under this head call for no special remark.

Concluding remarks on accounts.

205. Before dismissing the subject of accounts, it may be observed that during the year under report, which is only the third since the introduction of English accounts into Mysore, there has been a marked improvement in the working of the system, greater regularity, precision and expedition are observable, and fewer errors have needed correction. The post audit system has been successful not only in facilitating the adjustment of fixed expenditure but in simplifying transactions and accounts between the Talooks and

their District Treasuries. Cases of unauthorized outlay have been rare. The improvement in this respect is practically illustrated by the list of outstandings given in a preceding para, the last item of which Rs. 15,914 represents the amount of the current year's contingencies awaiting audit at its close. The total, Rs. 95,564 also contrasts favorably with that of the previous year, which was Rs 1,98,553. The head of "Deposits" again, which is always a fruitful source of confusion in Indian accounts, has been dis-encumbered of numerous details, and may now be pronounced reliable, clear balance sheets having been received for the past 2 years from all the Districts. Measures have again been taken for transferring from the deposit accounts to the credit of revenue such items as originally belonged to Government, as well as many which have remained unclaimed for more than 3 years, and others of more recent date which under special circumstances are not likely to be claimed. The balance of deposits on 30th April 1866 was Rs. 2,36,620, whilst on 30th April 1865 it was Rs. 5,24,390.

Talook Accounts.

206. The Talook treasuries were as usual visited by the District officers during their annual tour through the Districts in the cold season of 1865, and their reports on the several points to which their attention was specially directed by the Deputy Accountant General are of a very satisfactory nature. Informalities found in some Talooks were corrected, and no instance of gross delay or grave irregularity has come under notice. On the whole, the Amildars and more especially the Nugdi Goomashtas may be said to be now familiar with the new system of accounts, and even to prefer it to the complicated one which it superseded. The extreme simplicity of the new Talook forms, which now consist of nothing more than a daily cash account and vouchers, as well as the practical character of the restraints which the rules impose on the Talook officials as custodions of public money, appear to have readily recommended themselves to the apprehension of the native accountants. The annual increase of pay which the Talook accountants have received since the commencement of the year 1865, though trifling in amount, has doubtless secured the services of experienced men, the more intelligent of whom would probably have obtained or sought preferment in other departments. It has at the same time afforded a wholesome stimulus to exertion, as the increase is only given as the reward of good conduct on the recommendation of the District Treasury officers, and not for length of service alone.

Audit and adjustment of accounts.

207. The audit of expenditure has proceeded in a satisfactory manner, and the Budget checks have been strictly enforced. There is little doubt that the close supervision exercised by the Audit Department has tended to promote economy in expenditure and regularity in all matters of accounts. The general accounts of the year were closed on the 6th July.

208. In March 1866, in order to furnish certain information required by the Commission sitting at Calcutta on the subject of the Paper Currency, a meeting of merchants and bankers was convened at Bangalore by the Deputy Accountant General, by order of the Commissioner, to discuss a series of questions connected therewith. A detailed reply having at the time been forwarded to the Commission, it may be sufficient to place on record in this report the conclusions arrived at by the local Government; namely 1st. That one universal note for all India convertible at the Presidency towns and the principal Treasuries in the country would be preferred by the public to notes payable within separate circles. 2nd. That a 5 Rupees note would be very useful for small transactions, more especially if readily convertible.

Currency Notes.

209. It further transpired that the notes now in circulation, owing to their being only partially convertible, are generally bought by Sowcars at a discount, and sold again at a profit or employed for purposes of remittance to the Head Quarters of the circles where they are payable. These facts pointed to the advisability of a universal note which would not only be acceptable to the public, but would, from the wide sphere of its convertibility, be more likely to remain in circulation than notes of separate circles, which cannot be cashed elsewhere and therefore do not find so ready a sale among merchants.

210. The special facilities afforded in Mysore for giving circulation to the notes both of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, which have been described in former Administration Reports, appear from the returns to have been attended with great success. The Government of India having desired that measures should be taken for introducing the notes in this Province, the Commissioner obtained sanction to purchase for cash from the Madras Bank, currency notes to the value of 8 lacs, and from the Bombay Bank 2 lacs, annually. Supplies of notes thus obtained were sent from the Commissioner's Treasury to each District Treasury and thence to the Talook treasuries, chiefly of Rs. 10 to 100 in value for issue to parties requiring them, either in payment of demands or in exchange for cash. The treasuries were also directed, besides accepting notes of any value on account of revenue dues, to cash those of 10 to 100 Rs., provided specie could be spared, to the full extent of their available means. The object of prescribing a limit as to value was to encourage the circulation of small notes within the Province, where it was supposed they would prove to be a convenience to the Talook communities, while notes of larger values would chiefly be employed for purposes of trade. The cashing of these except at the season of revenue Kists could not be undertaken by the Treasuries as a rule, but the Treasury officers were directed to afford the accommodation whenever practicable.

The fact that the public treasuries were ready to receive the notes whenever coin was available appears to have inspired confidence among the native community, many of whom were previously ignorant of the paper currency but who were not slow to appreciate it as a medium of exchange.

211. The operations in currency notes are illustrated by the following figures.

	MADRAS NOTES.				BOMBAY NOTES.			
October 1862 to close of	1863—64	1864—65	1865—66	Total.	1863—64	1864—65	1865—66	Total.
Purchased by the Mysore Government from Bank of Madras.	13,50,000	3,81,020	1,00,000	18,31,020	2,00,000	1,00,000	0	3,00,000
Received at the Treasuries on account of public demands.	1,31,040	1,26,600	4,56,390	7,14,030	380	7,840	750	17,970
In exchange for cash.	1,93,940	5,08,940	11,22,250	18,25,130	200	20,220	6,420	26,840
	3,24,980	6,35,540	15,78,640	25,39,160	3,280	28,060	13,470	44,810
Issued at Treasuries in payment of demands.	1,51,650	4,27,580	8,65,110	14,44,340	2,830	41,340	5,290	49,460
In exchange for cash.	11,40,210	10,52,000	13,73,350	35,65,560	72,760	1,31,330	53,800	2,57,890
	12,91,860	14,79,580	22,38,460	50,09,900	75,590	1,72,670	59,090	3,07,350

212. It hence appears that on the basis of Rs. 18,31,020 of Madras notes supplied to the Mysore Government for cash, the notes which have circulated through the treasuries of the Province in transactions with the public, amounted to Rs. 75,49,060 during the 4 years ending with 1855—56. The fact that the issues have been double the amount of receipts from the public is an indication of the confidence felt in the paper currency. In Bombay notes, the transactions have been comparatively small. They were procured with the view of supplying the wants of the people in the Districts of the Nugur Division bordering on Dharwar, but the demand which has never been great shows a marked decline in 1865—66, which may be attributed to a falling off in the cotton trade during that year.

213. Apart from the accommodation afforded to the public, it may be remarked that the Madras notes have proved to be a convenience to the treasuries in making remittances of surplus funds to Head Quarters and in supplying those which occasionally needed aid. The notes sent have been readily converted into cash and the expense of carriage has thus been obviated as well as inconvenience to escorts.

214. In February 1865 under the orders of the Government of India the reception and issue of British and Australian sovereigns and half sovereigns at the values of 10 and 5 Rs. respectively was authorized at all the treasuries of the Province. The transactions during the year were inconsiderable, the receipts being only 468 sovereigns and the issues 21½. This result however is not attributable to any dislike to a gold currency or the particular coinage on the part of the native community. On the contrary, it was unanimously affirmed at the meeting of

Gold.

bankers and merchants already referred to, that sovereigns were usually at a premium in the bazars and that a gold coinage of the values of 2½, 5 and 10 Rs. would be acceptable, combined with a silver and note currency. There is little doubt that among the mass of the population silver and copper are preferred as being suitable to their every-day transactions, but among those who can accumulate wealth, gold would find a ready reception, either for hoarding or conversion into ornaments, according to native custom, or would be used in trade, its portability and tangible value being a recommendation for either purpose. The estimated value of gold bullion imported into Mysore in 1865—66 is 27½ lacs.

Copper.

215. The measures taken since the year 1863 for the exclusive circulation of British copper coins and the withdrawal of those of native mintage have steadily progressed. It will be seen from the Administration Reports of previous years that the former are supplied to the Mysore Government at cost price and distributed according to local requirements among the District Treasuries of the province. They were in the first instance sold to the public through vendors, receiving a discount on the proceeds, who were appointed at the Head Quarters of every District and Talook and the principal Cusbahs and marts, on condition of retailing the coin at par; at the same time the native coins continued to be received at the Treasuries while their issue was interdicted, an exception to this rule being however allowed in the case of the establishments of the Maharajah in the town of Mysore, in deference to the wishes of His Highness. The scarcity of copper coins of any kind, which was formerly felt especially in the north and western Districts, has entirely disappeared, and the arrangements made for supplying the copper circulation have been so far successful that from January 1866, the District officers having reported that the British coins were readily procurable from money-changers either at par or at a trifling batta, their sale through vendors was discontinued. At the same time to counteract combinations among money-changers, the coin is sold at par at the treasuries to all applicants for 5 Rs. worth and upwards. Officials of all departments receive a small proportion of their pay if required in copper, but as a rule pyse are issued and received only for fractions of a rupee. The Public Works department and others which employ daily laborers are supplied without restriction, and in one District, Hassan, where there is an unusual demand on account of coffee plantations, special arrangements have been made to meet it. On the whole, having regard to the facilities afforded to the people, and the almost entire absence of complaints, there is good reason to believe that the coins in circulation are sufficient for their requirements. The amount of British copper coins in the Mysore Treasury when the measures for their introduction were resolved upon, was—

Rupees worth	70,000
Purchased from the Madras Mint in 1863—64 and 1864—65.	1,00,000
	1,70,000
Supplied to Districts in 1863—64, 64—65, 65—66, ..	1,31,000
Received from 2 Districts Bangalore and Colar. ..	25,700
Amount of native Copper Coins withdrawn from circulation and remitted to Commissioner's Treasury during the above years	80,875
Amount of ditto mutilated and sold as copper ..	1,11,701

Stamps.

216. The increase in stamp revenue having been noticed in a preceding paragraph, it only remains to describe the stamp paper and labels in use in Mysore under the operation of the Indian Stamp Act, which was extended to this province from 1st August 1865, and the value of the transactions since that period to the close of the official year. Under the orders of the Government of India the Stamp dies adopted for this province are those which are in use in the Madras Territories, with the impression of the Queen's head and the value of the Stamp in English, Tamil and Telugoo. The paper is impressed at the Madras Mint and is again counterstamped with the words "Mysore Commissioner's Office" in English, Canarese and Hindoostani. The receipt and bill labels were specially manufactured under the superintendence of the Mint Master of Madras with the legend "Receipt Bill or Draft, Mysore" in English, and the value, in the three languages.

217. The transactions in the new stamps were as follows up to 30th April 1866.

	Number.	*Value.*
Impressed Paper received from Madras of different values	14,99,672	34,79,672
Issued to Districts for sale	6,46,200	10,51,402

Sold—Impressed paper as follows.

	Number.	*Value.*		*Number.*	*Value.*
1 anna	52,400	3,275	16 Rs.	503	8,048
2 „	77,421	9,677	20 „	106	2,120
3 „	138	25	24 „	5	120
4 „	76,930	19,232	25 „	61	1,525
6 „	282	105	30 „	59	1,770
8 „	69,171	34,585	32 „	198	6,336
12 „	1,012	759	35 „	33	1,155
1 Rupee	24,157	24,157	40 „	19	760
1½ „	116	74	50 „	115	5,750
2 „	5,718	11,436	60 „	15	900
3 „	42	126	75 „	30	2,250
4 „	3,182	12,728	100 „	19	1,900
5 „	375	1,875	150 „	8	1,200
6 „	624	3,744	200 „	2	400
8 „	1,341	10,728	250 „	5	1,250
10 „	390	3,900	300 „	1	300
12 „	112	1,344	700 „	1	700
15 „	123	1,845			
			Total realised..		1.76,199

Stamp Labels, received from Madras		value Rs.	16,82,962
Supplied to Districts		..	5,73,343
	1 to 12 As.	1 to 6 Rs.	
Sold—Receipt labels.	6,026	568	..
Transfer labels	758	179	..
Application labels	176		..
Foreign labels	18		..
			7,725

Section IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. REDISTRIBUTION OF TALOOKS, &c.

218. The Territorial arrangements made at the reorganization of the Commission in 1862 in the formation of eight Districts comprised in the new Divisions of Nundidroog, Ashtagram, and Nugur, have undergone a revision during the past year, and a redistribution of some Talooks has been effected with the object either of rendering the District charges more compact, or of meeting the requirements which further experience had suggested. The particulars of these changes which thus modify the list of Talooks inserted at para 9 of the Administration Report for 1862—63, are given in the subjoined statement.

Divisions.	Districts.	As formerly Talooks.	As revised Talooks.	
Nundidroog	Bangalore.	13	13	
	Colar.	11	11	
	Toomkoor	9	10	Seera Talook added from Chituldroog District.
		Total.. 33	34	
Ashtagram	Mysore.	13	13	
	Hassan.	11	10	Kikeri Talook absorbed.
		Total—24	23	
Nugur.	Shimoga.	10	9	Hurrihur Talook transferred to Chituldroog District.
	Cudoor.	7	7	
	Chituldroog	10	10	Hurrihur Talook added, Seera Talook removed to Toomkoor District.
		Total—27	26	

219. Similarly, the Hoblees or subdivisions of Talooks have been to some extent redistributed in the Nundidroog and Ashtagram Divisions. This has been rendered necessary partly from the absorption of the Talooks to which these Hoblees were attached, into the adjoining Talooks, and partly from circumstances connected with their position relatively to the Talook Head Quarters. It is needless however to notice these changes in detail.

Redistribution of Hoblees.

220. The revision has led further to a reclassification of the Talooks, the establishments of which were in several cases, in excess of their requirements, causing the reduction of 4 Talooks from the 3rd to 4th class, and of 2 Talooks from the 4th to 5th class. On the other hand one Talook was raised from 3rd to 2nd class, and another from 5th to 4th class.

Reclassification of Talooks.

221. The financial effects of these measures irrespective of the reduction effected in the revision of Hoblees, may be briefly stated thus.

Financial result of revision.

	Monthly.	*Monthly. Saving.*
Establishment of 3rd class Talook costing Rs.	1,043	
„ 4th „ „ „	878	
Difference Rs. 165 Multiplied by 4=Rs.		660
Establishmeat of 4th class Talook costing Rs.	878	
„ 5th „ „ „	828	
Difference Rs. 50 Multiplied by 2=Rs.		100
Total Rupees		760
Add establishment of 5th class Talook absorbed		828
Grand Total Rs.		1,588
Deduct.		
1. Talook raised from 3rd to 2nd class difference Monthly Rupees		225
1. „ „ 5th to 4th „ „ „ „		50
Increase Total Rupees		275
Net savings Rupees		1,313
or Annually Rupees		15,756

222. A revised list of the Talooks according to their present classification and distribution is appended.

Revised Talook list.

223. The changes which have occurred in the redistribution of Talooks and Hoblees above adverted to are shewn in the map which accompanies this Report. The map has been engraved on copperplate at the Mysore Government Press.

Map of Mysore.

II. POPULATION.

224. The returns of population furnished from the Divisions shew a small decrease amounting to 97,880, attributable chiefly to the emigration during the working season of large numbers of the classes who find employment in the coffee plantations of Munzerabad, Coorg, or the Neilgherry Hills. The returns however cannot be implicitly relied upon as accurate.

225. The statistics for the 3 Divisions are given as follows:—

	Population.	Area.	Population to square mile.
Nundidroog Division	1,474,087	8,426	175
Ashtagram Division	1,307,250	7,345	178
Nugur Division.	1,134,384	11,233	101
	3,915,721	27,004	454
		Average ...	151⅓

226. The population of Bangalore (Town and Cantonment) has been included in the returns of the Nundidroog Division, in which the proportion is found still to be below that of the Ashtagram Division.

III. MORTUARY RETURNS.

227. Some efforts have for the first time been made during the past year to obtain reliable statistics of the mortality occurring among the population, and though the returns furnished have not yet attained that degree of accuracy which may be looked for hereafter, they suffice to indicate generally the localities in which the mortality has been most prevalent.

228. These returns give the number of deaths in the Talooks inclusive of the principal towns and cusbahs, for which complete statistics have not been furnished, except for the Bangalore Cantonment and the town of Mysore. The results obtained by abstracting the information they contain, so as to shew comparatively the death rate in the several Districts as well as Talooks, are given below :

		Rate of mortality per thousand from								Rate of mortality from all causes per 1000.
		Small pox.		Dysentery.		Cholera.				
Districts.		Shimoga	·54	Shimoga. ...	·12	Shimoga... ...	·44	Shimoga... ...		16·0
		Chituldroog ...	·42	Hassan. ...	·086	Chituldroog ...	·18	Hassan		14·6
		Hassan	·32	Bangalore ...	·078	Toomkoor ...	·14	Colar	·77	
		Mysore	·16	Mysore	·049	Hassan	·12	Mysore		
		Cudoor	·076	Cudoor	·037	Bangalore ...	·10	Toomkoor ..		·69
		Bangalore	·067	Colar	·031	Colar	·09	Chituldroog ...		·66
		Toomkoor.... ...	·034	Toomkoor ...	·014	Cudoor	·08	Cudoor		·60
		Colar	·013	Chituldroog ...	·004	Mysore	·01	Bangalore ...		·59
Talooks.	1	Sorub...	·12	1 Hassan	·28	1 Hurrihur ...	14·0	1 Sorub .. . . (Shimoga)...		29·0
	2	Bangalore ... Moolcalmooroo ...	·09	2 Coppa	·20	2 Shikarpore ...	·96	2 Hassan .. .. (Hassan)...		23·6
	3	Shimoga	·06	3 Sorub	·18	3 Sorub	·71	3 Shikarpore ... (Shimoga)...		21·0
	4	Goomnaikpolliem.	·054	4 Yedatora ...	·09	4 Moolcalmooroo... Honally	·45	4 Maharajdroog ... (Hassan)...		20·1
	5	Yedatora	·05	5 Shikarpore ...	·06	5 Herioor	·37	5 Hurrihur ... (Shimoga)...		19·0
	6	Herioor	·04	6 Shimoga... ...	·06	6 Sidlaghut ...	·33	6 Kankanhully ... (Bangalore)...		16·0
	7	Honally	·04	7 Ambajidroog ...	·05	7 Davengiri. ...	·32	7 Yedatora ... (Mysore)...		15·0
	8	Tulkad	·03	8 Maharajdroog ...	·04	8 Mudgiri ... Turvakeri ...	·28	8 Goondibunda ... (Colar)...		13·0
	9	Goondibunda ...	·031	9 Mudgiri... ...	·037	9 Davenhully Closepett... Hassan ...	·27	9 Shimoga... ... (Coppa)...		12·0
	10	Shikarpoor... ...	·029	10 Sidlaghut ...	·026	10 Shimoga Powgurh	·26	10 Nagamunglum...		10·4
	11	Powgurh	·028	11 Hurihur... ...	·023	11 Maharajdroog ...	·24	11 Honally... ...		·99
	12	Mudgiri... Toorvakere...	·013	12 Nagamunglum ...	·022	12 Toomkoor... ...	·22	12 Sidlaghut ...		·92
		Bangalore Cant.	·23	Bangalore Cant.	·14	Bangalore Cant...	·03	Bangalore Cant.		28·
		Mysore Town ...	·028	Mysore Town. ...	·33	Mysore Town ...	·04	Mysore Town ...		6·7
		Ashtagram Division	·023	...	066	...	·06	...		19.0
		Nugur Division ...	·039	...	·062	...	·07	...		15·0
		Nundidroog do ...	·021	...	·017	...	·01	...		·61
		Mysore Province..	·083	...	·145	...	·14	...		34·6

229. From the above statement it appears that the greatest mortality has occurred in the Shemogah District both from general causes, in which deaths from violence, &c., are included, and from such specific causes as cholera, dysentery, and small-pox. Next in succession is the Hassan District, which is however preceded in respect to small-pox and cholera by the Chituldroog District. These are followed, at a long interval, by the remaining Districts, viz., Colar, Mysore, Toomkoor, Cudoor and lastly Bangalore; in which the mortuary returns of the Cantonment have not been included.

230. Turning to the Talooks, it is observed that, as regards the aggregate mortality, the Sorub Talook of the Shimogah District occupies the foremost place, and together with Hurrihur, Honally, and Shikarpoor of the same

District takes the lead in the returns of deaths from cholera, which committed great ravages in that part of the country during the latter months of the year.

231. While in the Bangalore Talook, the death rate generally is very low, that of the Bangalore Cantonment is as high as 28 per thousand. This result may be ascribed almost wholly to the epidemic of small-pox which broke out in the Bazars and Native quarters of the station during the early months of the present year. In other respects the station has enjoyed an unusual immunity from epidemic disease: a result which is undoubtedly due to the improved system of drainage and other sanitary measures recently carried out.

232. The high rate of mortality observable in the Hassan District and in the Ashtagram Division generally, is explained by reference to the returns of deaths from "other causes" not specifically mentioned above, though included in the column of "mortality from all causes." Under this miscellaneous head, are comprised the returns of mortality from fever to which the Mulnad or Western Talooks attached to the Shemoga, Cudoor, and, more particularly it would seem, the Hassan District are subject. The death rate from these causes for the four Districts thus situated, viz., Shemogah, Hassan, Mysore and Cudoor is as follows; comparatively with the other four Districts.

Hassan	11	per thousand	Chauldroog	4	per thousand.
Shemoga	9	,,	Bangalore	4	,,
Mysore	6	,,	Colar	5	,,
Cudoor	4·6	,,	Toomkoor	4	,,

233. An analysis of the same returns for the 3 Divisions gives the following result:

Ashtagram Division	8	per thousand
Nugur	6	,,
Nundidroog	5	,,

234. The statistics furnished in the returns of the mortality occurring at various periods of life, exhibit the following result.

At ages upto 20 years	·91
,, between 20 and 50 years	1·21
,, above 50	·60

IV. EMIGRATION.

235. The return furnished by the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry shews the number of emigrants who have embarked from that Port, during the year, to have been 81, of whom eleven were females. The number in the preceding year was 70. No information has been obtained as to the number embarked at Madras, but the emigration from the Mysore country is usually of insignificant extent.

V. AGRICULTURE.

236. The anticipations which were formed at this period last year, of a favorable season for the crops, were unfortunately not realised, and the almost complete failure of the latter or autumn rains, upon which the prospects of a good harvest are largely dependent, had a disastrous effect upon the dry crops, the out-turn of which was for the most part, very deficient. The result has been that the grain stores of the ryots, who in former times kept several years supply in hand, have been drained by the demands made upon them at this season of extraordinary scarcity.

Season.

237. The large increase that has taken place within the past 10 years in the prices of all staple commodities is shewn in the subjoined statement, compiled from the returns of a single District (Colar).

Prices.

ITEMS.	1856—57.	1865—66.
	Seers.	Seers.
Raggi per Rupee	50¾	20¼
Rice 2nd sort	20	9¾
Gram	28	18½
Dhall	24	12¾

238. These rates have risen still higher during the last 3 months, and the extent of the scarcity and distress now prevailing may be judged from the fact that at the present time (July) the selling price of raggi is 10 seers per Rupee, of rice (2nd sort) 6¼ seers, and of gram 8 seers. The large importations of rice from Burmah have tended to equalize the prices of raggi and rice.

239. The health of the community has been generally good during the past year except in the Nugur Division, where fever, dysentry and cholera were very prevalent. In March and April last, the northern Talooks of the Shimoga and several of the Cudoor Districts were smitten with a severe epidemic of cholera of so virulent a type that in the majority of cases, it is said to have run its course to a fatal termination in the space of an hour or two.

Public health.

240. The mortality has been excessive also among the cattle, which have been decimated by the combined effects of the drought and the murrain. The want of water as well as pasture was so severely felt, that beasts were offered for sale at 4 and 8 annas a head, without finding purchasers.

241. The number of acres under cotton cultivation during the year was 12,012, against 57,730 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of acres 45,717. This result is attributable to the great fall in the market price of cotton. The marked increase simultaneously in the number of looms throughout the country indicates, as remarked elsewhere, the revival of local manufacture which 2 years ago was well nigh extinguished by the demands of the European markets.

Cotton.

242. In the Ashtagram Division, the decrease in cotton cultivation is shown to have been confined to the indigenous species, a slight increase having taken place in the exotic kinds. On the other hand, in the Nugur Division, the Superintendent reports that the ryots evince an increasing dislike to the foreign cotton, owing to the trouble and expense which, it is alleged, attend its cultivation and preparation for the market.

243. Measures have been taken for the establishment of a Government cinchona plantation on the Bababooden Hills in the Nugur Division. This range which lies in proximity to the Western Ghauts, attains an elevation, at one point, of nearly 6,000 feet above sea-level. The site selected for the plantation occupies a somewhat less elevated position in a locality where the conditions of climate, soil, and aspect are alike favorable to the growth of the cinchona. 5000 plants have been obtained from the Government Gardens at Ootacamund, for planting out during the present season, and the nursery will have the advantage of being superintended by a coffee planter, whose residence in the vicinity will enable him to devote the necessary attention to the experiment.

Cinchona.

244. The object of this measure is to propagate the plants which will be distributed gratis to the Gowdas or land holders in the neighbourhood, and to introduce the use of the bark, which as a febrifuge would be more practically useful than in the form of quinine, the manufacture of which would be impracticable in this Province.

245. The statistics of coffee cultivation for the past year have been noticed in para 5. Owing to another unfavorable season, and to the want of rain at the critical period between March and May when the trees commence to put out their buds, the crops have been deficient, but notwithstanding this temporay discouragement, lands are still being taken up, and the registers shew an increase of acres 6,670 over the area under coffee cultivation in the previous year, and of acres 24,214 over that of the year preceding.

Coffee.

246. The cultivation of mulberry in connection with the manufacture of silk has been carried on for many years in the Talooks lying in the vicinity of Bangalore, Mysore and Seringapatam, where are chiefly congregated the Mussulman communities to whom this branch of industry is almost wholly confined. Devoid of energy and unaided by the capital which would enable them to import superior varieties, both of the mulberry plant and of the silkworm, they have been content to eke out a bare subsistence, and indeed from the rapid deterioration which has been going on in both respects, the local trade had been for some years in a languishing state. The settlement however of a Silk Filature Company conducted by an Italian gentleman, at Kengeri, near Bangalore, and the introduction of new breeds of silkworms, as well as of improved kinds of mulberry, promise to inaugurate a new era in the silk manufactures of Mysore. The increased demand thus occasioned has given a stimulus to the production of a better kind of silk, and in order further to promote this object, arrangements have been made with Signor de Vecchj for the importation of silk-worm-eggs from Japan, for distribution to those who are willing to rear them with care, and to give the experiment a fair trial.

Mulberry cultivation and silk.

247. In the mode of mulbery culture practised in Mysore, the defect noticed by those who are best acquainted with the subject, is that the plantations are too copiously irrigated, occasioning an excessive moisture in the leaves, to the exclusion of those saccharine properties which afford nutriment to the worms. A species of mulberry plant said to have been imported by Tippoo from the Dekkan where it is indigenous, is largely cultivated in this Province, though in the Districts extending southward to the Cavery, the China mulberry, long ago imported by European agency, is commonly found, and it is here that cocoons of the better qualities are produced.

248. In the mulberry plantation attached to the Kengeri Establishment, several foreign species such as the *Moris Sinensis,* and *Japanensis* and the *Moris Perotetœa,* have been cultivated successfully, and by the free distribution of cuttings, native cultivators will doubtless be induced to introduce them into their own gardens.

249. The only kind of silk worm reared in the Mysore country is the *Bombyx Sinensis,* a species indigenous to China. These worms yield in the course of a year from 5 to 6 cocoons, which are described as being much inferior in size to those of China and Japan, and as having a tendency to taper at the ends. The silk in these cocoons is not closely woven, and is internally flossy, though the quality of the thread when ruled by European processes is found to be good. At Kengeri, the *Bombyx Mori* and some fine specimens of the

Silk.

Milanese and Cashmere breeds have been introduced, and are found to thrive well. The inferior quality of the native ruled silk is evidenced by the value. The best samples which are worth on the spot, 4 or 5 Rupees a seer (equal $\frac{3}{5}$ths of a ℔) would not in Europe obtain a higher price than 13 or 14 shillings per ℔, while Japanese silk sells at 37 or 38 shillings.

VI. TRADE RETURNS.

Trade.

250. Returns of the produce and trade of each District have been framed by the District Officers for the year 1865—66 from the reports of the Amildars of Talooks which are based upon local estimates, there being no official record of the actual imports or exports since the abolition of transit duties. The results which follow must therefore be accepted with some reservation, though they are probably as near an approximation to facts as could be procured. Only seven articles are subject to Sayer duty, namely, soopari or betel-nut, tobacco, silk, betel-leaves, cocoanuts, opium and piece goods. Arrack pays a still head duty, and coffee an excise in lieu of land assessment. All other produce is free, except in towns, where duty is levied for municipal purposes on the recommendation of the local Boards and with the sanction of the Commissioner.

DESCRIPTION.	Produced in Mysore.	Exports to British Territory.	Imports from British Territory.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Agricultural Produce.			
Areca Nut	35,00,000	13,00,000	30,000
Betel Leaves	4,80,000	50,000	0
Buller or Avary Beans	5,25,000	1,00,000	50 000
Cardamoms	60,000	0	27,000
Castor oil Seed	9 00,000	3,00,000	0
Chillies	3,90,000	1,50,000	0
Cholum or jawari	11,00,000	2,25,000	0
Cocoanuts dry	4,30,000	3,50,000	0
„ fresh	7,00 000	2,00,000	50,000
Coffee	22,90 000	0	0
Coriander seed	1,00,000	0	10,000
Cotton, including re-exports*	2,60 000	*15,00,000	10,00,000
Dhal	5,00,000	1,50,000	0
Gingely seed (Sessamum)	3,00,000	80,000	0
Gram (Bengal)	3,25,000	15,000	0
„ (Horse)	10,00,000	20,000	0
„ (Others)	4,50,000	0	0
Newaní or Italian millet	1,00,000	0	0
Onions	1,00,000	15,000	0
Paddy	98,50,000	16,00,000	0
Pepper	25,000	9,000	25,000
Potatoes	2,00,000	1,50,000	3,00,000
Raggi	1,37,00,000	40,00,000	0
Rice	12,00,000	80,000	14,00,000

DESCRIPTION.	Produced in Mysore.	Exports to British Territory.	Imports from British Territory.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Tamarind	3,00,000	0	0
Tobacco	4,50,000	1,50,000	3,00,000
Wheat	1,50,000	0	1,50,000
Timber.	50,000	0	30,000
Sandalwood.	1,70,000	0	0
Firewood.	2,20 000	0	10,000
Bamboos.	90 000	0	17,000
Cattle.	10,00,000	6,00,000	5,00,000
Fowls.	1,30,000	0	0
Hides.	1,75,000	0	20,000
Bell metal.	40,000	21,000	45,000
Copper.	0	0	6,75,000
Gold.	0	0	27,50,000
Iron.	3,00,000	50,000	1,00,000
Silver.	0	0	2,50,000
Manufactures.			
Arrack	8,00,000	12,000	Gallons. 0
Blankets	13,50,000	6,00,000	Some from Bellary.
Butter and Ghee	2,25,000	0	Largely imported from Bellary Dharwar, and Coimbatore.
Carpets(chiefly at Bangalore)	23,000	0	0
Castor oil	3,25,000	67,000	2,00,000
Catchoo (a dye)	0	0	2,80,000 from North Canara, Mangalore, &c.
Chunam	2,00.000	5,000	0
Cloth (Piece goods)	7,40,000	12½ lacs (re-exported.)	50,00,000
,, (coarse)	6,00,000	2,00,000	7,50,000
Cocoanut oil	37,000	0	0
Gingely oil	2,50,000	25,000	0
Jaggory	21,00,000	6,00,000	0
Mats	40,000	0	0
Opium	1,13,000	15,000	0
Paper	(Not reported)	0	2,00,000
Pottery	2,20,000	0	0
Salt (Sea)	0	0	6,00,000
,, (Earth)	1,50,000	0	25,000
Silk	32,25,000	29,00,000	85,000
Spades	40,000	13,000 (to Bellary)	70,000
Sugar	5,90,000	4,25,000	0
,, Candy	0	0	85,000
Toddy	9,25,000	0	50,000 (from Bellary.)

VII. FORESTS.

251. The arrangements made in the organization of the Forest Conservancy Department which had then been only recently formed were briefly described in the last Administration Report, and have since undergone no change.

252. The past year has been chiefly occupied by the Officers of the Department in making themselves acquainted with the extent and character of the Forest ranges in the Province, and in instituting measures for the proper conservancy of these tracts, as well as in providing for the more systematic development of those resources upon which both the Government revenue, and the demands of the community depend. Much has already been done with this object. Certain tracts containing the more valuable species of timber have been reserved as "Royal forests," in which no felling except by Departmental agency, is permitted; restrictions have been placed upon the cutting of jungles for firewood in other localities, and upon the clearance of forests for coffee cultivation along the ghaut ranges by which the sources of rivers would be affected; nurseries have been formed for teak and sandalwood plantations, and measures are in progress for opening a new market for the sale of Mysore timber below the ghauts.

Reserved Government Forests.

253. The principal "Reserved" Government Forests (of which a list is included in the appendix) lie in the Ashtagram and Nugur Divisions, and comprise the chief sources from which such valuable timber trees as the teak, poon, blackwood, as well as sandalwood are to be obtained. These have been absolutely reserved for the purposes of the Conservancy Department, and steps are being taken to have these tracts formally surveyed and mapped.

Forest Notification of August 1865.

254. With the object of putting some check upon the extensive felling of jungle wood that was carried on throughout the country to such an extent as already to have demolished considerable tracts of this description of wood, and to threaten in a short time their complete extinction, a Notification (a copy of which will be found among the appendices) was issued in August last, defining the several kinds of timber, some 14 in number, which would be reserved by Government for disposal on licenses at the rates therein specified, and in the case of sandal and teak, for sale at auction only. In respect to the ryots however the special privilege was granted of procuring from the jungles without fee or license, whatever timber of the less valuable kinds they needed for their own domestic or agricultural purposes. The privilege has since however been found to have been largely abused. Felling on a large scale

has been carried on by individual ryots, far in excess of their present wants, with the object apparently either of stacking the wood for future use, or clandestinely selling it as opportunities offer.

Rule 2 modified.

255. It has been found therefore necessary to modify the concessions made in rule 2 in the special interest of the cultivating ryots, and to require them to obtain from the Talook Amildars, as was formerly the practice, a license unaccompanied however by any charge, authorizing them to cut wood to the extent of their actual requirements within a certain period of the year, to be fixed at a time most convenient to themselves.

Kan holder's exemption withdrawn.

256. A further exemption from the restrictions contained in the Forest Notification was made in favor of individuals, whether ryots, or not, who had reserved trees, &c., on their own lands. This privilege also was exercised too freely, and has been withdrawn in the case of the "Kan" holders in the Nugur Division. These land holders have from a long time been allowed to collect for agricultural purposes the leaves and other produce of the Government forests in their holdings for which they paid a trifling rent called the Kán Shist; but it has been ascertained that they have been in the habit of felling the valuable timber in these tracts which is the property of Government, and of smuggling it across the frontier, so that it was found indispensable to check this abuse by prohibiting unrestricted felling.

Powers of Revenue Officers under Rule 8.

257. Revenue officers are empowered by Rule 8 of the Forest Notification to prohibit felling in any tracts not already reserved, where circumstances may render this precautionary measure necessary. The District officers are thus enabled to interfere when advisable in order to prevent the too rapid denuding of forests in particular localities.

Licenses for felling.

258. Of the 15 kinds of timber specified in list No. 1 of the Notification, teak and sandal are specially reserved from both ryot and trader, and, being stored at the several Timber Depôts in each Division, are disposed of periodically at auctions. The other species of wood in this list are obtainable by all classes alike on payment of license fees ranging from Rupees 2 to Rupees 8 per cart-load. The Talook authorities are allowed to issue licenses to the extent of 15 cart-loads at a time.

Teak plantations.

259. Nurseries have been formed for teak plantations in the Ashtagram and Nugur Divisions. That at Luckwally in the Nugur Division is of some years' growth, and has

succeeded well. The future possible contingency of this plantation being destroyed upon the execution of the Madras Irrigation Company's project for forming a large reservoir at the spot, has been however provided for by the commencement of a plantation in a new and more favored locality to the North, on the banks of the Toonga.

Increasing scarcity of teak.

260. The deplorable extent to which the great forests on the western frontier of the Province have been denuded of timber trees of large growth was adverted to in the last year's Report. The correctness of that opinion, which was formed after a merely cursory observation of the condition of those forests in the course of a tour, has been confirmed from the more circumstantial report of the Assistant Conservator, Lieut. van Someren, who, in reference to the teak, writes "not only have all the finer trees been felled, but "owing to the large demand for timber, and the exigency of working up to "the revenue Estimates, trees have been cut before maturity." Now that attention has been more especially drawn to this point, the evil of felling immature trees will be strictly guarded against, but it is nevertheless undoubted that our resources for future years have been largely forestalled, and that for a long time, the supply must necessarily be reduced to a more economical limit.

Expected demand for Honay and Mutty.

261. It is anticipated by the Conservator, that the loss that will arise from a diminished supply of teak, may be compensated by stimulating the demand for Honay and Mutty which, though inferior to teak, are largely used in buildings, but to realize this anticipation, means must be taken by the Department to supply the markets with timber of such a quality as to compete favorably with that which is now imported largely from the Neilgherry and Coorg Forests, and even from Burmah.

Working of the Munjerabad Forests.

262. Efforts are being made by the Assistant Conservator in the Ashtagram Division, to work to good advantage the splendid forests along the Ghaut ranges. These abound with valuable timber trees, and especially the Poon (or Koovay), but are unfortunately inaccessible to the means of deportation, from the east side. Along the western slopes, there are several streams which it is proposed to make use of for the purpose of floating the timber down to the coast, and if the aid of the timber merchants in those parts can be enlisted in employing elephants for dragging the timber to the river's edge, a profitable connection will have been established with the extensive export timber trade of the western coast.

263. As an experimental measure, some steps have been taken in the Ashtagram Division to propagate the sandalwood tree from the seed, which has been deposited among hedge rows and clumps of bushes so as to afford the requisite protection to its delicate growth. So little is known however of the conditions most favorable to the rearing of this species, that it is doubtful how far these experiments will be successful. The habits of the plant are essentially wild as is apparent from the localities in which it is found,—screened amongst scrub jungle, the removal of which has the effect of causing it to sicken and dwindle away, the leaves getting smaller, and the bark staring. The encroachment of cultivation upon the habitat of this tree will consequently tend to its gradual extinction unless some effectual measures be taken to propagate it afresh. In addition to this, the plant takes 25 years to come to maturity, and under any circumstances, the prospect of replenishing this source of Forest revenue is at least a remote one.

Propagation of Sandalwood.

264. As a means of a affording a clear conception of the forest resources of the country, maps are in preparation, defining the several tracts peculiar to teak, sandalwood and other forest trees. Their extent and position will be mapped as accurately as possible, and the localities in which the "reserved" and "unreserved" jungles are situated will also be denoted. The information thus afforded will be useful as a guide in regulating the conservancy operations of the Department, with a due regard to the necessities and requirements of the community generally.

Forest maps.

265. The financial results of the last year's operations, which will be found in a tabular form in the appendix, are not so satisfactory as were anticipated, owing to the failure in the Ashtagram and Nugur Divisions of the system which was adopted of collecting the sandalwood as well as teak by contract. The contractors, though rigidly bound down to the proper fulfilment of their engagements, failed almost without exception, owing as alleged, to the absence of the requisite aid from the Talook authorities. The former system of working through paid agents has been accordingly reverted to, but at so late a period of the year, that the improved effects of this arrangement could not be then realized. Notwithstanding these drawbacks however, a fair quantity of timber has been collected.

Result of last year's operations.

266. The following particulars of the charges attending the forest operations and the results of the sale are of some interest. In the Mysore District, teak, honay, mutty and blackwood were felled, trimmed and carried to the wood-yard at Mysore at

Cost of felling, &c., &c.

an average cost of Rs. 0—5—10 per cubic foot, and were sold at the average rate of Rs 1—0—10 per cubic foot against an average, last year, of Rs. 0-13-9 per cubic foot. Sandalwood was collected at an average cost of Rs. 7—3—3½ per candy, and sold at public auction, at Rs. 83—8—3 per candy. In the Bangalore District, the realizations from the sale of sandalwood averaged Rs. 71—4—0 per candy, against an average of Rs. 87 in the previous year. These results cannot be compared with those obtained in the Nugur Division from which no details on these points have been furnished.

Specimens of Timber trees.

267. In accordance with a requisition received from the Government of India, the Forest Department was called upon to collect specimens of all the more distinctive timber trees in the Province. Specimens of 40 different kinds, most of which are accompanied by longitudinal as well as cross sections of the required dimensions, have accordingly been furnished, and are ready for conveyance to England. Two additional sets of these specimens were at the same time collected, of which one set is being despatched for exhibition, with other products, &c., of Mysore, at Paris, next year; and, the other will be retained in the Mysore Museum at Bangalore.

List of Reserved Government Forests.

Division.	District.	TALOOK.	No.	Name of Forests.	Resources.
NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.	Bangalore District.	Kankanhully.	1	Marlawaddy Hobly..	These forest ranges contain large quantities of reserved timbers and will be worked exclusively by the Forest Department.
			2	Codihully.	
			3	Wooyumbully. ..	
			4	Horrowhully. ..	These are reserved, but Lac Contractors have the right of taking the produce from the Jhalla or Lac tree, if rented out to them.
			5	Somenhully. ..	
		Magady.	1	Killakavul in the vicinity of Savundroog	Do. but no bamboos are allowed to be taken from this range.
		Kingari.	1	Rageehully Hills in the Giganee Hobly.	Do. do.
	Colar Toomkoor District.	Toomkoor.	1	Daveroydroog jungles	Do. do.
		Mudgerry.	1	Mudgherry Cusbah.. Hobly jungles. ..	Do. do.
		Chickbullapoor,	1	Mudidroog and Chenroydroog Hill jungles	Do. do.

Division.	District.	TALOOK.	No.	Name of Forests.	Resources.
ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.	Mysore District,	Heggadaven cottah.	1	Inoor Marigoodi. ..	Contains Teak in abundance and other useful Forest trees.
			2	Baigoor.	Do. do.
			3	Kankun Cottah. ..	Do. do.
					N. B. These Forests are of great extent and are the most important in the Ashtagram Division. It is a belt of Teak trees on the boundary of the Province of Mysore in the vicinity of Wynaad, & extends from the Boundary of Coorg in the North, to the boundary near Bandipoor in the South.
		Gundulpett....	1	Berambody and portions of Bandipoor.	Do. Do. do.
		Periapatam.....	1	Veeramhosshully. ..	Contains reserved timber trees in abundance as also bamboos.
	Hassan District.	Munjerabad..	1	Cagenary.	Do. do.
			2	Barjumullay. ..	Do. do.
			3	Arnay.	Do. do.
			4	Soondai Coomri. ..	Do. do.
			5	Cubbanollai ghaut ..	Do. do.
		Bailoor.	1	Madaghutta . ..	Do. do.
NUGUR DIVISION.	Shimoga District.	Shimoga. ..	1	Shunkergoodda jungle.	These forests contain valuable reserved Timber in abundance.
			2	Coomsee jungle. ..	
		Sorub. ..	1	The "Kans" of Sorub	These "Kans" contain very fine reserved timber, but no teak are in the vicinity of the Wurdah River; down which, timber and bamboos can be easily floated to the Dharwar country, where timber is in very great demand, and fetches a high price.
		Anantpoor.....	1	Musroor jungle.	Contains reserved timber in abundance.
		Shikarpoor.....		Umbligolla jungle.	
		Wustara.	1	Aldoor Buswan Cotta.	These forests contain no teak, but very good reserved timber, and when a road is opened out towards Chickmoogloor and Hurihurpoor, the demand for timber will no doubt be very great.
	Cudoor District.	Turikere.	1	Oobranie.	This jungle, as also that of Benkipoor adjoining, being in the "Maidan" Talook, and containing good reserved timber trees should be carefully conserved. It has for many years been greatly damaged, and worked by the ryots and petty Timber traders, as also by iron smelters from all the adjoining Talooks.
		Luckwully.....	1	Luckwully jungles..	These are very important Teak forests, and require to be carefully conserved.
			2	Boorj Hosspett near Mundagudda. ..	
	Chituldroog District.	Chituldroog....	1	Mullagoonda jungle.	The forests in the Chituldroog District are so little wooded, that it is necessary to reserve these small ranges.
		Herioor.	1	Kummer jungle. ..	

VIII. REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Progress Report up to 31st October 1865.

263. The Survey Commissioner's Report refers to the operations of the Survey comprised between 1st November 1864 and 31st October 1865, being the second year in which the Survey has been at work in this Province.

Expansion of Establishments.

269. Third measuring establishment was formed on the 1st July 1865, and Lieutenant J. Rutherford, Assistant Superintendent, appointed to the charge of it.

Progress of operations.

270. The progress made in the work of measurement and classification is shewn by the following figures:

	1863—64.	1864—65.
No. of acres measured by 2 measuring establishments.	2,91,595	5,07,288
No. of acres classified by the field establishment under Mr. Light	11,195	13,780

Cost of Survey.

271. The cost of measurement during the year under report, was Rs. 0—1—11 per acre, and that of classification Rs. 0—0—10½, making the whole charges of the Survey operations equal to Rs. 0—2—9½, while those of the previous year amounted to Rs. 0—3—2¾. The cost of working is however still considered high, considering the character of the country under survey, and is likely to continue so while the establishments are composed so largely as they must be at first of probationers under training.

Testing operations.

272. The result of the tests applied to the classification operations which were conducted, as in the former season, by Mr. Light, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Maratta Country Revenue Survey, shews an improvement, the average error ascertained by an examination of 18,000 acres out of 2,48,000 classed, being 7 pies per 100 acres, against 7¼ pies in the previous year. In the measurement operations, out of a total number of 1,710 fields tested, there were 1,608 or 94 per cent in which the discrepancy did not exceed 1 per cent and in one only was the 5 per cent limit exceeded.

Increase of Establishments.

273. The working establishments have been increased as rapidly as circumstances permitted. For this purpose, new men were under training constantly, and whenever practicable, others had been transferred from the Survey parties in the Bombay Presidency. On the 1st May 1865, the total strength consisted of 54 Measurers and 35 Probationers, under the supervision of 4 European Officers. On the 1st May 1866 there were 88 Measurers and 42 Probationers, and the number of European Officers had been increased to 7.

274. In a supplementary report of the further progress made by the Survey up to the close of the official year. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner states that good progress had been made during the present year. Up to 1st May last when ⅔rds of the working season had elapsed, the area measured was to the extent of 10,000 acres in excess of what was done in the entire year preceding, and would probably, by the close of the season, amount to 7,50,000 acres. It was hoped that the difficulties arising from the classing operations following too closely on the heels of those of the measurement would be obviated in future by the advanced stage which the latter operation had now reached.

Progress up to 1st May 1866.

275. The general progress made in the Survey up to 1st May last, was as follows. The survey and settlement of the Hurihur Talook had been completed throughout, as well as in the Davengeri Talook. The measurement and classification have been completed in the Kankoopa Talook, and nearly so, in the Chituldroog Talook. Measurement operations are in progress in the Hosdroog, Herioor and Boodihal Talooks.

276. Evidences of the popularity and interest with which the progress of the Survey is viewed by the ryots, are seen in the increased eagerness to secure possession of new lands in the Talooks which border on those under survey, thus affording a presumption that the cost of the Survey will be sufficiently met by the increase of lands taken up in anticipation of the introduction of the new settlement. Colonel Anderson testifies once more to the ready and willing co-operation that the Survey parties have every where received from both the officials and the people, and expresses the opinion, that "Survey operations were never carried on with greater ease and pleasantness than in Mysore."

Popularity of the new Settlement.

277. The special reports furnished by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, relative to the settlement of the Hurrihur and Davengeri Talooks which have been the first to experience the benefits of the Revenue Survey in Mysore, contain some interesting particulars.

Settlement of Hurrihur and Davengeri Talooks.

278. In the Hurrihur Talook, the population exclusive of the community at the Military station of Hurrihur, is computed at 31,087, which spread over an area of of 211 square miles, gives 147 inhabitants to the square mile. Out of an area comprising 1,35,314 acres, nearly one half is found to consist of Government occupied land. Of the remainder, one half is Government unoccupied arable land, one third is held on Enam, and the rest unarable waste.

Hurrihur Talook.

The new rates of assessment are for

Dry crop lands.	Maximum	Rs. 2 per acre.
Garden land	do.	Rs. 4 ,, ,,

Applying the above rates to the cultivated area as it existed in 1863—64, the result as compared with the new settlement would be as follows:

Collections in 1863—64	Rs. 51,845
New Assessment:	
Government occupied land	Rs. 58,000
Government arable waste	,, 17,500
	Rs. 75,500
Difference in favor of new assessment	Rs. 23,655

279. Acres 23,494 of land claimed as Enam are valued at Rs. 24,147, or an average of Rs. 1—0—5 per acre, being thus higher than the value of land under Government holdings. The present extent of Enam land is estimated roughly at acres 2,268, in excess of what is shewn by the accounts of 1863—64, and it may be surmised therefore, that much land properly belonging to Government will be found upon investigation, to have been wrongfully appropriated as Enam.

Davengeri Talook.

280. In the Davengeri Talook, the population is to the area as 48,510 to 2,73,618 acres, or 113 persons to the square mile.

281. The "Butaee" or division-of-crop-system being prevalent to a great extent, the rates of former assessment were found to vary almost indefinitely. For the garden lands, the highest rate nominally was Rs. 32 per acre descending to Rs. 6, but it is evident that these rates were never realised on an average, on any extensive area, for the whole revenue obtained from the garden lands within the given area was Rs. 5,855, while under the new settlement at rates ranging between Rs. 8 and Rs. 2 and averaging Rs. 5—4, the amount assessed upon them is Rs. 9,744.

282. For the purposes of assessment, the Talook was distributed into 3 groups or circles, the rates in which were fixed according to the circumstances of climate or accessibility to markets and high roads, as follows.

Dry crop rates	Rs. 1—12,	Rs. 1—8,	Rs. 1—4 per acre
Wet do. do.	Rs. 6,	Rs. 6,	Rs. 5 do.
Garden lands	Rs. 8 and under.		

283. The results of the new assessment compared with former realizations of land revenue are as follows:—

Collections in 1864—65.. ..	Rs. 78,160
New Assessment.	
Government occupied land ..	Rs. 75,000
Government arable waste land ..	Rs. 23,000
	Rs. 98,000

IX. MEDICAL

Pettah Hospital.

284. The buildings connected with this Hospital have undergone considerable improvements and alterations during the year, which have enlarged the accommodation by 12 beds, increased bath-room and privy space, and admit of better separation and arrangement for male and female patients.

285. As contrasted with the previous year there has been a falling off in the number of both In and Out patients; but this is satisfactorily accounted for, in the 1st place, by the fact that no special diseases have prevailed during the past year, with the exception of a slight epidemic of small-pox, for which the natives of this part of India, seldom or never seek relief in our hospitals on account of religious prejudices; and in the 2nd place, from the increasing popularity of the Civil Hospital since a medical officer was appointed, specially, to the charge of it. Numbers who formerly went to the Pettah Hospital now seek admission into this latter institution.

	1864—65.		1865—66.	
	In Patients	Out Patients.	In Patients.	Out Patients.
Admitted ...	831	12,165	790	10,956
Average daily sick	56¼	69	49¾	56¾
Died	76	5	66	9

286. The deaths in the Pettah Hospital, though fewer than last year, still shew the high rate of 1 in 11¾; but many were brought in by their friends simply to die, while several others were picked up by the Police in the streets and sent into hospital in a dying state.

Lunatic Asylum.

287. The following table shews the working of the Lunatic Asylum for the past year.

There remained on 30th April 1865.		67
Admitted during the year		71
	Total	138
Of these were cured	27	
Died	11	
No better	1	
Transferred	5	
Relieved and delivered to the care of friends	13	57
Living in Hospital on 30th April 1866 .	..	81

Of the 71 admissions, two only were re-admissions, of persons who had previously been in the Asylum. The mortality has been less than in former years, and this too, notwithstanding that the Asylum has been more than usually crowded. It is in contemplation however to make some extensions to the present building so as to provide accommodation for the yearly increasing number of patients of this class.

288. The inmates are in general very orderly and quiet; and seem in every way comfortable. The men employ themselves in gardening, making ropes, and assisting the servants in various ways; and the women, in cleaning rice, spinning cotton, &c., and all are allowed to amuse themselves as they feel disposed to, which with most of them, consists in playing native games during the heat of the day. They have recently been employed in preparing complete sets of fibres from the fibrous plants of this Province. One set for the Mysore Museum, and the other for the Paris Exhibition.

Leper Hospital

289. The Leper Hospital is in a very satisfactory condition. Its management has, since the beginning of this year, been brought under the entire control of the medical officer, which has proved beneficial to the institution.

There remained on the 30th April last year 34 persons, 12t were admitted during this year, 2 absconded, and 8 have died, which leaves 36 now in the asylum. They receive clothing twice a year, are pretty well fed, and employ themselves chiefly in raising vegetables for their own use, in a garden immediately behind the building.

Cantonment Hospital.

290. The former system of internal economy and arrangement in this hospital is kept up and is found to work well. The present building will be shortly abandoned on the completion of the new hospital which is rapidly progressing.

291. The total number treated during the year has been in-patients 1,010, and out-patients 7,755, which gives an increase of 200 of the former, and nearly 2,500 of the latter class, over the numbers in the previous year. The increase of the in-patients is more reliable as a criterion of the usefulness of the institution, as it has occurred, notwithstanding that the system of selection, according to the applicants necessities has been strictly adhered to. The marked increase of out-patients (from 1009, in the year 1861 to 7755, in this year), as well as their regular attendance is satisfactory.

Central Jail.

292. The health of the prisoners in this Jail has been good, and no epidemic has occurred during the year under review.

293. The prevailing diseases were fever (principally of the intermittent type) which gave 137; dysentery and diarrhœa 95; inflamation of the lungs 13; asthma 20; ulsers, contusions and wounds, &c., 64. On analyzing the 46 deaths, we discover that 14 happened in the persons of old Thugs who had been in confinement for periods varying

Average monthly strength...	...885
Total treated...	...589
Died	... 46
Average daily sick	... 26

27

from 25 to 31 years, and who died in the ordinary course of nature; or in prisoners brought into Jail with diseases under which they succumbed a few days after their admission; so that these cannot fairly be ascribed to Jail influences. Again, if we refer to the return exhibiting the admissions and deaths according *to length of confinement*, we find that amongst an average monthly number of 112 confined under one year, there were 308 admissions into Hospital and 16 deaths, or more than one-half the whole admissions and one-third of the whole mortality, thus shewing that the greatest amount of sickness and mortality is amongst "the short term" prisoners, driven, as these most probably are, in most instances, to crime from starvation and want.

294. The conservancy of the Jail is well attended to, and the dry earth system is in full operation for night use in the sleeping barracks, as well as in the general latrine. Dr. Mackenzie adds that "nothing can be more perfect: after an experience of upwards of 20 months, it may be pronounced a success."

295. The diet is pronounced to be on the whole good and sufficient, while the labor, which is now entirely intramural, is not of a nature to be injurious to the health of the prisoners.

296. The Shimogah Jail retains its bad reputation for unhealthiness as shown by the table entered in the * margin. Of the 71 deaths 23 are attributable to dysentery and diarrhœa. This large mortality may undoubtedly be ascribed in a measure to the prevailing unhealthiness of the locality. Such is the opinion of the Inspector General of Hospitals who states his belief that, many of the prisoners bring the seeds of disease into Jail with them, and that their deteriorated state of health on admission goes far to increase the amount of sickness and death. A new Jail is now being built on improved sanitary principles and in a better situation.

Shimogah Jail.

*1865—66.	
Average monthly strength . ..	310¾
Total admissions into Hospitals.	657
Died..	71

Return of Vaccination.

297. Contrasted with the previous year, the total number vaccinated is less by 5,954, the decrease being entirely in the Ashtagram and Nugur Divisions.

298. This result is attributed by the Surgeon of the Commission to the effect of the change which was adopted during the past year in the system of remunerating the vaccinators. These men had been previously paid in proportion to the number of operations they performed. The payment of the full salary was made contingent on a certain minimum number of patients being vaccinated, and where the standard was not reached a propor-

tionate deduction was made from the amount. This system was doubtless subject to many abuses, and it was notorious that with the connivance of the village officials, the verification lists sent in by the vaccinators were frequently fictitious. On the other hand, there were objections attending the rigid exaction of a fixed number of operations monthly which led, upon the recommendation of Ag. Dy. Inspr. Genl. Balfour, to the removal of these restrictions as an experimental measure. The results of the past year have shewn as might have been anticipated a large decrease in the number of vaccinations, but on the other hand it does not appear that the object sought in relaxing the stringency of the former rules has not been fully accomplished by the wider scope given to the usefulness of the vaccinators.

Return of Vaccination by staff of Vaccinators.

STATION.	Under one year of age.			Above one year of age.			Total.			Remarks.
	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	
Mysore Territories. ...	20,240	19,815	425	67,814	64,397	3,417	88,054	84,212	3,842	0

X. ECCLESIASTICAL.

299. The accounts which have been received of the operations during the past year of the several Missionary bodies whose labors are confined to this Province, present few features of special interest.

Saint Paul's Mission.

300. This Mission was established in the year 1817, when the Reverend Mr. Thomas was Chaplain of the Station. In 1840, a church which was erected by the Rev. G. Treoor, was consecrated, and the services are conducted there for the benefit of a Native Congregation of some 300 members. The church has been recently restored and enlarged under the direction of the present Secretary to the Mission, the Reverend S. T. Pettigrew. The Mission consists at present of a Native Minister, a Catechist and Schoolmaster and Mistress. There are two schools for boys and girls respectively connected with it, which are well attended.

Catholic Mission.

301. The most prominent circumstance in connection with the Catholic Mission, is the establishment at Kengeri, in relation with the convent at Bangalore, of a Native Girls'

Orphanage where more than 90 young girls are lodged and educated under the care of 3 European ladies of the convent. Two new schools for native girls have also been opened in the Station of Bangalore. The returns furnished of the number of schools scattered through the Province, testify to the interest which the cause of education continues to receive at the hands of the Catholic Mission.

London Mission.

302. The agency of this Society is at present comprised of 2 European Missionaries, 1 Native Minister, 8 Native Catechists; and the number of schools supported by it, is 12, affording instruction to some 760 pupils, male and female.

Wesleyan Mission.

303. The Wesleyan Missionary Society supports at present 13 European and 2 native Missionaries, besides a staff of catechists and school teachers, who are employed in different parts of the Province. During the last year a chapel of imposing dimensions has been erected at Bangalore at a total cost of Rs. 30,000.

304. The Printing Establishment connected with the Mission, at which 5 presses are kept in active employment, has now completed the publication of the Canarese Bible with marginal references. The work forms a quarto volume of 1,212 pages and excels, in elegance of type and in its execution generally, most works of the kind published in this country.

305. The Press has been occupied in issuing school books and other religious publications, both in English, Canarese and Tamil, to a large number.

306. The numerous Educational Institutions throughout Mysore connected with this Mission, demonstrate the success with which its efforts in this direction have been attended. Besides schools of a high character at Bangalore and at Mysore both for boys and girls, there are 34 Vernacular Boys' Schools in different parts of the country, and 5 Vernacular Day Schools for girls. In relation to the Girls' Schools, the Reverend T. Hodson states, as the result of the experience which has been gained since the establishment, that *caste* girls attend school more regularly and make more satisfactory progress than girls of the inferior castes. It has been observed also, that the Canarese people do not manifest as much interest in the education of their daughters as the Tamil people.

Friend-in-Need Society.

307. The report furnished by the Secretary, of the operations of the Society during the past year, shews that there are now 220 native paupers, and 78 European pensioners who are supported from its funds.

308. The classes thus relieved are only those who are physically incapable of earning their own livelihood, and in the case of the pensioners, the small pittance they receive from this source is sufficient merely to save them from the actual want to which they would otherwise be reduced. The native paupers, who have increased in the year past from 170 to 220, are employed at the Poor House in such light work as mat and rope making.

Nature of relief afforded.

309. The Society has received donations as grants-in-aid from the Mysore Government, to the amount of Rs. 6,400, and a further sum of nearly Rs. 7,000 has been realized from private contributions. This income is found however to be quite inadequate to meet the increasing demands upon its funds, owing to the extreme scarcity and high prices which have lately prevailed, and the committee has therefore made an urgent appeal to the public to further the objects of the Society with additional contributions.

Income of the Society.

310. The good effects which have resulted from this institution in repressing mendicancy and in getting rid of those vagrants of the "loafer" class whose presence in this large station was an unmitigated evil, cannot but be regarded with much satisfaction. The mode generally adopted in dealing with these characters is, to forward them to their destination at the Society's expense, providing them with a little pocket money for the wants of the journey.

Repression of mendicancy, &c.

311. A sum of Rs. 7,200 has been for some time past held in reserve with the object of erecting alms-houses, for the benefit of the more needy families among the European and East Indian Pensioners, but the state of the Society's finances has not as yet been sufficiently prosperous, to admit of this project being carried into effect.

Proposed alms-houses.

XI. RAILWAY.

Railway Traffic.

312. The returns obligingly furnished by the Manager of the Madras Railway Company afford satisfactory evidence of the steady development of the Traffic on the Branch line which connects Bangalore with the South West Line leading eastward to Madras, and westward to Baypoor. This line is 84½ miles in length and has been in operation since August 1864.

313. A few statistics under each head, will sufficiently exemplify the growth of the traffic.

Passenger Traffic.

314. During the 9 months comprised between August 1864 and April 1865, the return was as follows,

	Number of Passengers.	Amount.
	91,868	Rs. 1,47,545 2 7
In 1865—66	1,83,655	„ 2,13,228 4 3

The receipts per mile for the several lines of rail-road are stated comparatively as follow.

	1864—65.	1865—66.	Ratio of increase.
Bangalore Branch	1,735 12 10	2,526 3 6	45
South West Line	2,021 5 3	2,874 5 10	42
North West Line	1,099 14 11	1,676 6 8	28

Goods traffic.

	No. of Maunds.	Amount.
In 1864—65.	9,88,968	1,91,455 13 6
In 1865—66.	16,94,639	3,81,720 11 0

Receipts per mile :—

	1864—65.	1865—66.	Ratio of increase.
Bangalore Branch	2,287 11 6	4,490 13 4	92
South West Line	2,995 8 8	4,795 12 11	60
North West Line	1,779 2 0	4,098 15 7	130

XII. ARBORICULTURE, &c.

315. The subject of planting avenue trees along public roads has continued to receive attention, but the effect of the dry seasons experienced of late has been to check in some degree the progress at first made, and in localities where water is at no time abundant or readily accessible, the difficulty of keeping alive the plants has been almost insuperable. In the Cudoor and Chituldroog Districts however, especially in the latter, where vegetation is urgently needed to counteract the bleak and arid nature of the country, the efforts made by the Deputy Superintendent to carry on the work in the face of such obstacles, have been attended with some success. The mode adopted in the Districts has not been uniform, but that which has been followed as yet by the best results, with a minimum of cost, consists in giving the work on contract to the headmen of the villages lying in proximity to the road. On the other hand the employment of a special agency for the purpose has met with little success.

316. It is hoped that with the experience now gained, the exertions of the District officers may lead to more marked results being obtained during the ensuing season.

317. In the Government garden of the "Lal Bagh" at Bangalore, the vacancy caused by the death of the late Suprintendent Mr. Black, has been supplied by Mr. New whose services, rendered especially valuable from the experience he has already obtained in this country, have again become available for the appointment of Superintendent.

Lal Bagh.

318. Mr. New's report for the year details the several improvements that have been effected in the garden, both in the introduction and culture of new plants, and in the additions made to the numerous objects of interest, which already make it a favorite place of resort both for the European and Native community. Among the acquisitions to the present collection of foreign plants, are 23 species of trees and shrubs from North Queensland, the seeds of which were supplied by Dr. Cleghorn; also a Mangosteen plant; and an excellent specimen of Amherstiœ nobilis presented by Mr. E. B. Thomas. In the nursery, many useful and scarce plants have been added to the stock kept for sale. Young plants of Poivrea Coccinea have been reared by in-arching on Combretum grandiflorum, and the Magnolia grandiflora has been increased by grafting on Michelia Nilagirica. New plantations of the "Divi Divi" (Cesalpinia Coriaria) and of the Rose apple tree have been formed, as well as avenues of Chinese Arbor Vitæ.

319. An Aviary containing a fine collection of foreign and indigenous birds and a structure for wild fowl have been recently built, within the garden, and add much to the other attractions of the place.

XIII. THE MYSORE MUSEUM.

320. The project of establishing a Government Museum where the natural and artificial products of the Mysore country as well as other objects of interest could be collected and arranged for exhibition, was initiated in 1863. The time and attention of the District officers were however at that period too fully occupied to admit of the proposal being at once carried out, and it was not until August 1865, that the Museum was opened in a building at Bangalore, which had been formerly occupied as the Cantonment Jail. The District officers have in most instances, used prompt endeavours to meet the object in view, and the result is a collection which already represents, with a tolerable degree of completeness, whatever is characteristic of the country.

In the arrangements essential to a systematic and skilful disposition of the contributed articles, the services of Dr. E. G. Balfour, officiating Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, were of the greatest value, and the Museum has since been ably superintended by Dr. Oswald, Surgeon of the Mysore Commission.

321. In the Geological Department, a very complete collection has been formed of the rocks and minerals found throughout the country, and an excellent display is made of its arts and manufactures. The Museum possesses also an admirable collection of specimens of woods; all the more important varieties of timber being represented by longitudinal and cross sections. The vegetable products of the country are fully exhibited in the several species of grains, pulses, oils, and fibres, &c., and a valuable collection has been made of ancient coins, gold, silver, and copper which were formerly current in the Province. There is also a Library attached to the Institution, containing many standard works relating to Science and Arts, and since the opening of the Museum up to the 30th April 1866, 3,294 articles have been contributed by some 230 donors, and during the same period, it has been visited by 90,014 persons; the visitor's book contains 34,465 signatures written in English, Canarese, Tamil, Teloogoo, Hindustani, Guzerati, Mahratta, and Malayalam.

322. The establishment attached to the Museum consists of a Curator, a Clerk, and a Librarian, together with a few Peons, and is under the charge of Dr. Oswald.

XIV. GOVERNMENT PRESS.

323. In the annual report furnished by Mr. J. P. Garrett, the Superintendent of the Mysore Government Press, it is estimated that the value of the work executed during the past year amounted to Rs. 23,563, being in excess of that of the preceding year by a sum of Rs. 5,016. The following are some of the publications which have issued from the Government Press during the year 1865—66.

Educational and other works published:—

No. of copies.	
2,000	English and Canarese Dictionary, 12mo: (in part).
3,000	Brief Sketch of the History of India, 18mo.
2,500	Pancha Tantra, in Canarese, Post 8vo.
2,000	Third Book, in English, 12mo.
2,000	Do. in Canarese, 12mo.
1,000	Euclid, in Canarese, (in part.)
2,000	Katha Manjari, do. Post 8vo.

3,000	Geography, in English, 18mo. (in part.)
100	Dasara Padagaloo, in Canarese, Demy 8vo.
300	Catalogue of Books, in English do
6,000	First Book, in English, 12mo. (in part.)

120	Report on the Administration of Mysore and Coorg for 1864—65.
120	Do on the Judicial Administration of Mysore and Coorg for 1864.
1,050	Act No. X of 1862 (Stamp Act.)
50	Circular No. 522 Dd. 8th June 1864 (Revenue Procedure Code.)
150	Stokes Nugur Report.
1,000	Treatise on Small Pox, in English.
1,000	do do in Canarese.
60	Report on Education, 8vo.
500	Dictionary of stamping, in Canarese.
2,500	Acts Nos. XVI. of 1864 & IX. of 1865 (Registration Act.)
200	Revised Rules for Minor Public Works, in Canarese.
100	Municipal Bye-Laws, in English, 8vo.
2,000	Code of Criminal Procedure, Canarese, 8vo. (in part.)
100	Circulars of the Account Department from 1 to 279, Demy 8vo.
50	Manual for the Stamp Department, Royal 8vo.
1,400	Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4 of the "Mysore Gazette," Demy 4to.

324. This Department has received an important acquisition in the entertainment of a copperplate engraver, who has been trained at Dr. Hunter's School of Arts at Madras. His services are usefully employed in supplying the diagrams and illustrations required for some of the school books published at the Press, and in the Map of Mysore attached to this Report, will be found a specimen of his skill, which, as a first effort in this description of engraving, must be considered creditable. The wood engravings which suffice for the illustrations needed for the more ordinary school works, are executed by another engraver, also furnished by Dr. Hunter, who is chiefly engaged in teaching drawing in the Engineering Department, of the Government High School.

325. A stereotyping apparatus has been recently obtained for use in the Printing Establishment, and promises to be of much use.

326. The printing machine adverted to in previous Reports has proved of the greatest value in striking off the issues of the Mysore Official Gazette, and other papers the printing of which requires more celerity than can be supplied by the hand presses.

327. The subject of introducing capitals in Canarese type similarly to that of English, was discussed in a former report. However desirable it may be to adopt an improvement by which a suitable distinction could be made in proper names, or at the commencement of sentences, there are mechani-

cal difficulties which would seem to render the change impracticable, without adding considerably to the cost of printing as well as impeding very much the work of composing the type. In order to allow of the use of capitals, it would be necessary to eliminate the "under-letters," which are as indispensable to the Canarese, as the use of the accent in the French language; and it is certain that such an innovation would be distasteful to the Canarese literary public, and would moreover in the opinion of the natives be wholly superfluous.

CONCLUSION.

328. I proceed to sum up the information given in the foregoing paragraphs. I regret to say that a year which commenced with abundant rain and every prospect of plentiful harvests, became, as it ran its course, less and less promising, and, in its latter months, ended in drought, sickness, and heavy mortality. The high prices which have everywhere prevailed have been more disastrous to the mass of the people than they have been advantageous to the purely agricultural portion of it. Indeed, the ryots themselves have exported so much grain, owing to the extravagant rates which ruled the markets in the cotton growing districts of Bellary and Dharwar, that the hoarded supply of years, which formerly filled their grain pits, has been well nigh exhausted, and there has therefore in many places been apparently an absolute want of seed for sowing purposes. Among the officials and the non-agricultural classes there has been much distress, which it is easier to sympathize with than to alleviate, and the failure of the ragee harvest, the staple crop of the country, has been a most serious misfortune to the population generally. The absence of the usual rain-fall in September and October deprived the tanks of their wonted supply, and in the month of January, when I was marching through the North East portion of the Province, a large majority of the tanks were already dry, and have remained so for 6 months. It is needless to mention the inconvenience to which the ryots were thus exposed, but the visitation was greatly aggravated when cholera showed itself in the last month of the year, and entering the Province from Canara in the North-West, found its way in like a wedge, and carried off numerous victims. The malady, after the close of the official year, raged in many Talooks with great virulence, and although medicine was issued, it proved of little avail, for so fatal was the type of the disease, that many persons are said to have died within an hour of their first seizure.

329. It is pleasing to turn from this sad picture to the evidence of the material prosperity of the country which is afforded by the information in the

Report, notwithstanding the unhappy drawbacks just mentioned. The revenue of the Province rose in 1865—66 to 109 lacs, a sum considerably in excess of the past year's income and of the Budget estimates, while the expenditure was within the total estimated. The accounts were made up and closed for the year by the middle of July, and exhibit a surplus of Rs. 7,90,000. This satisfactory result speaks for itself, and evidences the stability of the revenues. The receipts have swollen owing to the closer supervision exercised by the District officers, while the Account Department is entitled to the credit of vigilantly watching the disbursements.

330. During the year I made an extensive tour through the north east portion of the Province, marching through more than 20 Talooks, of which all the details and the working of the local Cutcherries, were closely examined. There is now only one Talook of the whole 84 in the Province which I have not personally visited, including all the more remote and inaccessible portions, and only two, the records of which I have not examined. The main object of my last circuit was to observe the actual working of the Survey Department, which has now traversed and nearly completed the first stage in 6 Talooks, of which 4 have also been classified, and 2 fully assessed. I have no hesitation in saying that while the work has been very carefully and conscientiously done, the result is satisfactory both to the cultivators and the Government, the actual Survey being minutely correct, the classification of soils accurate, and the settlement rates extremely low, as compared on an average with the maximum of the old rates, which only held good by reason of excess holdings enabling the ryots to spread a high rate of assessment over more land than their puttahs entitled them to hold.

331. Another principal object of my tour was to scrutinize closely the effect of the Revenue Procedure, which was introduced in the latter part of 1864. Definite rules of a simple kind for the disposal of revenue business were much wanted: a very little consideration will show that for the speedy transaction of revenue work by the responsible officer, and for the effectual supervision of it by his superior, an orderly procedure, laying down rules for the division of the details, the manner of transacting business, the system of correspondence, and the registering, filing and recording of work disposed of must be of great benefit, and so it has proved in Mysore. Monthly returns of all decided cases and proceedings being sent in to the Commissioner, that officer can at once form an opinion as to the state of the several files, and call for any set of proceedings or individual cases of long standing, the date of these last being given in one column of the returns. The system has worked well, and has brought chaos into order, giving to the District officer a knowledge of the work of the Talook Courts, which he, otherwise, never could have

attained. Mistakes and faulty decisions of course, from time to time present themselves to notice, but from a close inspection of a great number of Talooks in this and the preceding season, I feel assured that the Amildars of the Province have felt great relief from a system which acquaints them how to do their work with facility and method. There is no pretence in the procedure to lay down revenue principles, the instructions being entirely confined to the orderly conduct of business.

332. The Government are aware, that a magnificent bridge is now in course of construction over the Toongabhudra river at the frontier post of Hurrihur, on the main line of road to Bombay. The cost of this work, which will be about 3 lacs, has been debited, under the orders of Government, to Mysore revenues. It has 14 arches of 60 feet span. The bridge will be of great benefit both to Mysore and Dharwar, and when inspected by me the work appeared extremely solid and sound, which is more than can be said of many minor bridges executed by less skilful hands than those of the contractor, Mr. Cockburn, who unfortunately fell a victim to cholera in April.

333. The escape waters of the great Soolikere lake run into the Toongabhudra at Hurrihur. This grand tank, which is one of the finest reservoirs in Southern India, had been for many years in a state of disrepair, and jungle had grown up in what was once productive rice land. Great efforts have been made to find out what were the defects, and then to remedy them. As the water at the time of my visit was rapidly subsiding, I pressed on the immediate examination of the front sluices, and directed ring bunds to be thrown round them in case of an unexpected fresh. The tank however became shortly quite dry owing to the unprecedented drought of the season, and the sluices were thoroughly examined and effectually repaired. The labor and material were supplied by the Civil officers, and the professional supervision by the Executive Engineer. All parties helped cheerfully and amicably to bring the work to a satisfactory conclusion, and nothing remains but to put in order the irrigating channels which lead from the rear sluices. The repairs to the sluices cost little, the main difficulty having been the want of labor and the unhealthiness of the locality, but the work was nevertheless successfully accomplished.

334. The principle followed in effecting these repairs is a sound one, and should, I consider, be the basis of carrying out repairs and improvements of important irrigation works; that is, that the Civil officers should provide the labor and the Public Works Department the supervising skill.

335. As regards ordinary tank repairs it is, I consider, desirable in the interests of the country, that the existing system introduced in 1856, should be modified so as to give the Civil officers greater scope of action in regard

to such works. The accounts now rendered by them to the Controller under the Rules for Minor Works are sufficient for all purposes of check and audit: but it appears to me very desirable that the money available yearly for irrigation repairs should be more absolutely at the disposal of the Civil officers, and that the responsibility of the Public Works Department should be limited to professional advice when called for. It is also necessary that a larger sum should be devoted yearly to irrigation repairs, and with this object I would propose to fund the available surplus of the year 1865—66, say 4 lacs, as also that of future years, the amount thus at credit being held in deposit for the sole purpose of tank repairs to be executed by the Civil officers. The system on which I would suggest its expenditure is, that the outlay on a tank should be a Government contribution in aid of the ryots, who, according to the old custom of the country, were bound to furnish labor for extraordinary repairs, the Government supplying the materials and supervision. Of late years, the ryots have silently ignored their obligations, and the whole duty and cost of repairing tanks both in regard to the requisite labor and material, have fallen on Government, so that, with rising prices and rates, the sum available for tank repairs bears no proportion to what it did in former days. I propose that out of the sum placed at the disposal of each Deputy Superintendent yearly, contributions be given by the Government for the repairs of such tanks as the District officer considers most in need of attention, the aid to be in the proportion of $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ according to the exigencies of the case, and the comparative prosperity of the ryots. Such a system, while sure to be ultimately productive to Government, would initiate to a limited extent a return to the ancient custom of enforcing the ryot's obligations. Indeed, I am of opinion that while the Government have a right to demand from them their quota for repairs, having regard to the circumstance that we are giving them 30 years' leases, there will be a positive dearth of money under the present system, which must end in failure and the destruction of a great number of tanks. It has also been proposed to impose 2 annas in the rupee on the ryot for the purpose of establishing a tank fund, but as the tendency of this measure would be to take the control over the expenditure out of the hands of the District officer, and to give rise to importunate demands from the ryots of every village where there happened to be a breached tank, I think the plan suggested by me is preferable. Major Wilks, writing in 1804, says that; "the average expenses of tanks ought not to be taken at less than 1,25,000 Pagodas," or Rs. 3,75,000. We now give Rs. 2,00,000 for agricultural repairs, and even of this sum, a considerable amount is devoted to the repairs of irrigation channels. The sum ought, in my opinion, to be doubled. As an instance of the existing state of the tanks, I may mention that the Chitaldroog Deputy Superintendent sent in this year a list of tanks requiring repair,

the proposed outlay on which aggregated 50,000, a sum which, according to the Budget allotment, it is impossible to provide for a single District. The returns for the repairs of tanks being not only prospectively great, but if a proper selection is made and the work well done, repaying the outlay from 5 to 10 years, it is certainly advantageous for the Government to provide money, to the extent of the available labor, for the purpose. The tank registers which have been formed in each Talook, enable the District Officer to make a careful selection, there being naturally many tanks which, owing either to natural features or the great expense attendant on the work, it would not be profitable to repair. To remove, for instance, the silt from the bed of a tank is an operation which is many times more costly than raising the bund a few feet, and the escape a few inches, but it frequently happens that the nature of the country does not admit of the latter being done, while the former operation would entail too large an expenditure to be remunerative. Under the rules for the execution of works by Civil officers, the Commissioner sanctions all estimates from Rs. 500 to 10,000; the Superintendents from 200 to 500; and the Deputy Superintendents all up to 200. Assuming 4 lacs as the basis of expenditure, the details might be regulated as follows, preserving the same rule of sanctions.

Commissioner		1,50,000	
Superintendent, Nundidroog ..	30,000		
Dy. do. Bangalore ..	20,000		
Dy. do. Toomkoor ..	20,000		
Dy. do. Colar	20,000	90,000	
Superintendent, Ashtagram ..	*50,000		*Including irrigation channels.
Dy. do. Mysore ..	20,000		
Dy. do. Hassan ..	20,000	90,000	
Superintendent, Nugur ..	30,000		
Dy. do. Chituldroog ..	20,000		
Dy. do. Cudoor	10,000 †	70,000	†Few tanks.
Dy. do. Shimoga ..	10,000 †		
		4,00,000	

336. I am not prepared to say that the Civil officers would in the first year be able to work up to 4 lacs, but there is a marked improvement in the manner in which the repairs of tanks and the accounts relating to them are disposed of, so that the principle advocated by me would remain intact, whether greater or less latitude of action were given in the first year or two. The funding of a sum of money for the special purpose of repairing tanks would also be unaffected by the subsidiary proposal that the ryots should contribute their quota of the repairs. That a sum should be set apart for the object indicated, and that it should not be liable to be re-appropriated for other purposes is the key of the suggestion I have made, and as the real prosperity

of the country depends much more upon the substantial condition of these numerous minor works, than upon the prosecution of costly and difficult engineering projects which entail great delay in execution, and give rise often to professional contentions, I think that a fair trial should be given to the proposal.

337. Next to tanks the repairs of irrigation channels have received particular attention during the year, and it is gratifying to learn that the action of the Conservancy Establishment, of which full accounts were given in the Report of last year, has been very beneficial in repairing and restoring these valuable works, which were in a most dilapidated state. Longstanding abuses on the part of the ryots have been checked, many of the channels have been thoroughly cleared of silt, and attempts made to improve them by forming Rajbuhas. Much however still remains to be done.

338. There is but little hope, I regret to say, of the great Mari Kuniwé scheme being speedily carried out, owing to the project having been again returned by the Supreme Government for more minute investigation. It is to be lamented that so important a work is still unprosecuted, and the great delay which has arisen certainly inclines me to desire that such irrigation projects should be carried out by private enterprise rather than by departmental agency. Every year increases the difficulty of finding labor in so remote and arid a tract at the chain of hills where the Mari gorge is situated, the pass being 10 miles from any considerable village, and each delay will make the work more expensive in the end. The Chituldroog District through which the Hugri stream runs, is the most barren and thinly populated in the Province, but the construction of the Dam would no doubt be of immense service, and greatly add to the prosperity of the country. There is a singular dearth of rain in this direction as compared with the Western Districts, and long continued drought has a more disastrous effect upon it consequently, than upon other parts of Mysore. In the past year the commendable exertions of the Deputy Superintendent to plant the high lines of road to Bellary and Hurrihur have been to a great extent frustrated by the prevailing want of water. When they get a good crop the returns are large, but the general condition of the ryots cannot be said to indicate much wealth, and predatory bands having formerly infested the hill recesses of the District, it is popularly said to produce Kulloo and Kullaroo, *i. e.* stones and thieves. The introduction of the Survey into this country, with its equable and light rates, and its long leases of thirty years, will however do much to ameliorate the condition of the people.

339. The reports of the Divisions of the Province have been forwarded by the same officers who submitted them last year. They are all of them

characterized by ability, and do credit to the intelligent and experienced officers to whom the supervision of the 3 sections of the Province has been entrusted. I need only repeat the remarks which I made in para. 408 of my Report of last year to indicate the high estimation I have of their services, to which I may perhaps add that a most careful regard for the interests of the people and a watchful supervision of the native officials under them, have regulated their proceedings. It would be invidious to draw any comparisons between these three Officers, viz., Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Dobbs, Lieutenant Colonel T. Clerk and Major C. Elliot, C. B., and I consider the observations made by me last year regarding their services to be fully borne out and confirmed by the results of this year's administration. Major J. L. Pearse, who returned from sick leave in September, was in charge of the Nundidroog Division for three months, during Lieutenant Colonel Dobbs' temporary absence, after which he reverted to his proper appointment as Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, but having taken leave on urgent private affairs at the close of the year, the report for that portion of the Province has been submitted by Major Elliot who had the charge of it for two-thirds of the year.

340. Of the Deputy Superintendents, Major McHutchin, Captain Acton, Lieutenant Gordon Cumming and Mr. Krishna Ayengar, merit prominent notice. Several of the other officers have worked hard and well, but the last three of the officers named have in the general management of their Districts shown special aptitude and an intimate knowledge of the working of their Districts. Lieutenant Gordon Comming has been particularly remarkable for his energy and Mr. Krishna Ayengar for his good judgment. Among the European Assistants I would name Captain Mottet, Captain Lindsay and Lieutenant Shaw, as promising officers and fitted to be entrusted with District charges in which indeed the two former have for a short time acted. Captain Benson, Lieutenant Blair and Lieutenant Ludlow have also good material in them.

341. Among the Native Assistants, I would mention Messrs. Numboor Krishnia, Somasoondur Rao, Krishna Rao, Nursimmiengar, Sabapati Moodeliar, and Krishnasawmi Ayengar, as intelligent and excellent officers. The first named of these gentlemen belongs properly to the Judicial Department, being 2nd Judge of the Small Cause Court, but he is entitled perhaps in this place to mention as having been selected from his experience and capacity to be Registrar General for the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg. I would draw special attention to the success that has attended the nomination of this officer and Mr. Krishna Ayengar above mentioned, to the responsible posts which as native officials they worthily hold.

342. The duties of Cantonment Magistrate and President of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Board have been efficiently discharged by Captains Cole and Hill. The best proof I can give of the exertions made by the Municipal Committee in respect to sanitary arrangements and general conservancy improvements, is the circumstance that notwithstanding that cholera has been lamentably prevalent in many parts of the Province, and perhaps 5000 lives lost in consequence, not a single casualty has to my knowledge occurred in the Cantonment. In the body of the Report an account has been given of the measures taken to improve the sanitary condition of the Pettah or Town, which is distinct from the Cantonment, though only 1 mile or so off. There is probably no town in Southern India in which a more effective system of sewage and drainage has been introduced. A long and excellent report on the Bangalore Station was drawn up more than a year ago by the Sanitary Commission and submitted to the Madras Government, but what has become of it I cannot say, for, though printed, it has not, I believe, been given to the public, if indeed it has been laid before the Supreme Government.

343. The office of Chief Engineer was filled during the greater part of the year by Colonel E. Lawford whose abilities and repute are well known to the Government. During his absence on special service, Major R. H. Sankey discharged the duties entirely to my satisfaction.

344. It gives me pleasure to bring prominently to notice the valuable aid rendered by Lieutenant Colonel Nepean Smith, the Controller of the Public Works Department, in systematizing and introducing increased efficiency into the Account Department, duties which in this Province are very onerous.

345. The general Account and Audit Department has been presided over by Mr. H. Hudson with marked success, in saying which, I do not refer so much to the large surplus shown at the end of the year, as to the strict supervision maintained over the expenditure, while the somewhat distasteful duties of the audit branch have been carried on so as to give no umbrage to any class or individual.

346. The Medical Department has been ably presided over by Dr. W. Mackenzie, M. D., C. B., C. S. I.; and my thanks are also due to Dr. H. R. Oswald, Surgeon of the Commission and Drs. J. Houston and S. T. Heard, the Civil Surgeons at Mysore and Shimoga, as also to Dr. J. Henderson now Superintendent of the Central Jail.

347. The Survey Department comprises an excellent staff of picked officers, who have done right good work under the general guidance of Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, Chief of the Department, and the immediate superintendence of Lieutenant J. P. Grant.

348. The Forest and Educational Departments have on the whole worked with success under Major A. Hunter and Mr. J. Garrett. The best officer in the former is Lieutenant G. J. van Someren, the Assistant Conservator at Mysore, an able and promising official. The Educational staff has been somewhat crippled by the absence and sickness of some of its members. The present Inspector of Schools, Mr. B. L. Rice, is an intelligent and good officer.

349. The Government Press has turned out a great quantity of work during the year, and many improvements have been introduced in the internal management by the able Superintendent, Mr. J. P. Garrett.

350. The Head Quarters Native officials named by me last year have again performed their duties with zeal and efficiency, particularly Mr. A. Aroonachellum Moodeliar, Postmaster General and Head of the Complaint Department.

351. Major E. B. Ramsay has supervised the Local Troops with his wonted good management.

352. The Secretariat was in the hands of Captain J. A. Campbell for 9 months of the year. This officer possesses sound judgment and has proved himself an excellent Secretary. During the remainder of the year, the office was in charge of Captain T. G. Clarke, to whom I am much indebted for his painstaking and valuable services, which, owing to the unexpected sickness of Captain A. C. Hay, the Secretary, immediately after his return from Europe, have been rendered up to the present time.

BANGALORE,
31*st July* 1866.

(Signed) L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

Account of Receipts and Charges of Municipal Funds for 1865—66.

	Bangalore.						Colar.			Toomkoor.			Mysore.			Hassan.			Shimoga.			Cudcoor.			Chituldroog.			Total.		
	Cantonment.			Pettah.			Total.																							
Balance on 30th April 1865 { In Treasury	0	0	0	5,207	2	7	5,207	2	7	4,729	3	5	248	8	0	11,293	3	11	9,428	13	9	2,176	10	10	66	10	7	1,823	14	9	34,974	3	10
{ In hands of Fund Officers.	0	0	0	288	0	11	288	0	11	10	0	0	117	2	6	619	6	0	0	0	0	482	5	11	443	14	6	0	0	0	1,962	13	10
Total....	0	0	0	5,495	3	6	5,495	3	6	4,739	3	5	365	10	6	11,912	9	11	9,428	13	9	2,659	0	9	512	9	1	1,823	14	9	36,937	1	8
RECEIPTS.																																	
Local Cesses.																																	
Taxes, rents and fees levied by Municipal Boards ..	16,408	5	5	0	0	0	16,408	5	5	0	0	0	637	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	17,045	6	5
Sale of building sites	20,973	0	3	2,144	8	5	23,117	8	8	2,587	11	0	394	4	0	1,606	8	3	92	14	9	66	10	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	27,866	12	8
Miscellaneous realizations	1,280	14	11	2,824	3	0	4,105	1	11	42	5	0	2	0	10	515	0	0	879	2	9	915	5	6	278	5	8	37	6	0	6,774	11	8
Contributions from Government.																																	
Sayer custom duties or Octroi..	22,810	7	7	21,263	11	9	44,074	3	4	4	9	0	68	14	0	33,065	13	11	1,722	0	2	2,441	3	10	1,962	3	3	2,715	7	11	86,054	7	5
Cattle fines and forfeitures	0	0	0	89	15	0	89	15	0	0	0	0	266	4	0	2	7	4	0	2	0	225	4	0	74	12	0	107	4	0	766	0	4
Loans and advances	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0
Special Grants	7,714	15	1	0	0	0	7,714	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,714	15	1
Grant by Madras Military Department	500	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0
Transfers in re-adjustment of accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	533	3	11	10	1	0	0	0	0	564	12	11
Total.....	71,687	11	3	26,322	6	2	98,010	1	5	2,634	9	0	1,389	15	10	35,189	13	6	2,694	3	8	4,181	11	3	2,326	9	11	2,860	1	11	1,49,287	2	6
Grand Total.....	71,687	11	3	31,817	9	8	1,03,505	4	11	7,373	12	5	1,755	10	4	47,102	7	5	12,123	1	5	6,840	12	0	2,839	3	0	4,684	0	8	1,86,224	4	2
DISBURSEMENTS.																																	
Original Works. { Buildings	5,515	7	0	0	0	0	5,515	7	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	7,558	10	4	448	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,560	6	2
{ Communications	9,241	8	10	3,316	14	1	12,558	6	11	0	0	0	17	0	0	5,741	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,316	13	5
{ Sewage	720	7	10	8,246	12	8	8,967	4	6	11	14	0	0	0	0	6,321	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	419	6	2	0	0	0	15,719	14	0
Repairs.. .. .. { Buildings	649	3	6	0	0	0	649	3	6	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	11	6
{ Communications	4,237	11	11	4,152	7	8	8,390	3	7	85	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	15	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	796	10	11	120	11	11	11,668	9	11
{ Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	338	14	8	133	6	3	540	0	3
Establishments including supervision, lighting and conservancy	21,410	11	1	2,218	7	1	23,629	2	2	499	2	6	633	1	0	15,222	12	5	522	6	2	1,953	12	7	880	2	2	1,198	11	3	44,539	2	3
Compensation for lands taken up	7,874	15	4	0	0	0	7,874	15	4	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,412	15	4
Refunds of loans, &c.	18,012	5	8	0	0	0	18,012	5	8	0	0	0	150	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	482	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,645	10	1
Transfers in re-adjustment of accounts..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,359	11	11	9,511	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,025	9	0	12,896	12	1
Total.....	67,662	7	2	17,934	9	6	85,597	0	8	1,134	0	6	891	10	10	39,477	14	0	10,482	2	2	2,479	10	6	2,435	1	11	2,478	6	5	1,44,975	15	0
Balance on 30th April 1866.....	4,025	4	1	13,883	0	2	17,908	4	3	6,239	11	11	863	15	6	7,624	9	5	1,640	15	3	4,361	1	6	404	1	1	2,205	10	3	41,248	5	2
In Treasury.....	2,459	12	5	8,436	11	5	10,896	7	10	6,071	11	11	721	14	0	6,737	9	9	1,640	15	3	4,361	1	6	213	4	6	1,947	12	5	32,590	13	2
In hands of Fund Officers.....	1,565	7	8	5,446	4	9	7,011	12	5	168	0	0	142	1	6	886	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	12	7	257	13	10	8,657	8	0

Bangalore,
26th July 1866.

H. HUDSON,
Deputy Accountant General of Mysore.

MYSORE.

Abstract of Receipts for the year 1865—66.

		HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Commissioner's Head Quarters.	NUNDIDROOG DIVISION. Bangalore District.	Colar District.	Toomkoor District.	Total.	NUGUR DIVISION. Shemogah District.	Cudoor District.	Chituldroog District.	Total.	ASHTAGRAM DIVISION. Mysore District.	Hassan District.	Total.	Grand Total.
I.	1	LAND REVENUE.													
		Land Revenue	0 0 0	10,91,709 15 9	13,50,445 7 2	7,84,597 12 9	32,26,753 3 8	11,49,775 15 10	6,17,813 13 8	7,84,299 15 5	25,51,889 12 11	9,67,200 4 7	9,79,923 13 6	19,47,124 2 1	77,25,767 2 8
		Sayer Customs	0 0 0	63,018 13 8	10,295 15 10	77,619 13 11	1,50,934 11 5	3,66,193 6 4	1,99,336 11 0	55,311 6 4	6,20,871 7 8	51,850 11 0	65,042 5 3	1,16,893 0 3	8,88,699 3 4
	2	Forests	0 0 0	51,118 12 0	5,466 3 5	9,958 15 11	66,543 15 4	78,144 3 9	69,882 4 1	29,285 15 3	1,77,312 7 1	94,996 7 2	4,106 1 1	99,102 8 3	3,42,958 14 8
	3	Abkari	0 0 0	3,92,819 8 1	44,006 6 7	96,987 0 0	5,33,812 14 8	69,005 8 10	53,258 13 0	1,39,730 12 4	2,61,995 2 2	1,72,482 0 2	33,654 6 7	2,06,136 6 9	10,01,944 7 7
II.		ASSESSED TAXES.													
		Mohaturpha	0 0 0	64,484 11 4	38,239 14 5	40,158 6 6	1,42,883 0 3	37,770 15 10	23,237 4 9	47,441 11 7	1,08,450 0 2	80,919 11 3	46,051 11 10	1,26,971 7 1	3,78,304 7 6
IV.		SALT	0 0 0	376 13 9	2,670 8 9	1,088 6 8	4,135 13 2	193 8 3	599 8 8	10,031 14 11	10,824 15 10	405 15 4	482 15 4	888 14 8	15,849 11 8
VI.		STAMPS	2,801 6 0	79,677 5 3	26,678 7 5	17,278 11 2	1,23,634 7 10	26,986 0 8	28,907 14 7	13,495 6 0	69,389 5 3	47,967 7 9	17,790 0 2	65,757 7 11	2,61,582 11 0
VII.		MINT	15,750 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15,750 0 0
VIII.		POST OFFICE	7,493 11 8	3,116 11 6	2,916 14 6	3,278 12 7	9,512 6 7	3,003 0 9	3,511 6 2	2,554 14 6	9,069 5 5	7,310 2 4	3,835 6 9	11,145 9 1	37,021 0 9
X.		LAW AND JUSTICE	379 8 9	31,739 4 8	4,943 13 8	4,034 14 7	40,718 0 11	15,506 0 10	4,683 15 0	3,995 12 4	24,185 12 2	13,864 11 8	6,225 10 0	20,090 5 8	85,373 11 6
XI.		POLICE	0 0 0	301 3 8	882 11 3	322 1 5	1,506 0 8	1,836 12 9	1,015 14 4	593 12 6	3,446 7 7	1,146 11 2	213 10 5	1,360 5 7	6,312 13 10
XIII.		PUBLIC WORKS	2,400 0 0	14,494 11 0	6,363 1 ½	7,986 15 0	28,844 11 ½	7,074 3 ½	2,706 15 4½	1,969 11 7½	11,750 14 ½	15,927 7 1½	11,740 6 10	27,667 13 11½	70,653 7 ½
XV.		MISCELLANEOUS.													
		Education	7,957 6 8	426 1 9	894 8 8	589 15 3	1,910 9 8	1,498 4 4	368 10 9	501 0 3	2,367 15 4	322 13 9	815 14 3	1,138 12 0	13,374 11 8
		Botanical Gardens	1,768 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,768 3 0
		Local Force..	3,123 0 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,123 0 7
		Other items..	2,707 9 0	4,581 8 2	1,878 5 8	2,715 0 8	9,174 14 6	6,580 5 3	3,457 6 9	2,593 10 7	12,631 6 7	36,404 3 4	7,280 4 11	43,684 8 3	68,198 6 4
		Total.....	44,380 13 8	17,97,865 8 7	14,95,682 6 4½	10,46,616 14 9	43,40,164 13 8½	17,63,568 6 5½	10,08,780 10 1½	10,91,835 15 7½	38,64,185 0 2½	14,90,798 10 7½	11,77,162 10 11	26,67,961 5 6½	1,09,16,692 1 1½
XVII.		PUBLIC DEBT													
		Local Funds.													
		Mysore Trust fund	1,22,361 10 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,22,361 10 11
		Municipal fund	0 0 0	60,432 2 7	2,634 9 0	473 6 0	72,540 1 7	4,181 11 3	2,326 9 11	2,860 1 11	9,368 7 1	35,189 13 6	2,694 3 8	37,884 1 2	1,19,792 9 10
		District fund	0 0 0	14,610 4 11	13,270 2 7	13,210 13 5	41,091 4 11	17,141 8 6	10,497 10 3	21,633 9 4	49,272 12 1	20,693 12 3	20,038 4 11	40,732 1 2	1,31,096 2 2
		Central Jail manufacture fund ..	0 0 0	2,388 8 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,388 8 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,388 8 11
		Bullock dâwk fund	0 0 0	4,443 15 3	570 1 10	2,900 7 9	7,914 8 10	1,560 6 9	711 13 4	6,920 2 3	9,192 6 4	2,086 6 5	6,708 6 5	8,794 12 10	25,901 12 0
		Moozrai fund	0 0 0	1,763 15 10	114 9 0	0 0 0	1,878 8 10	595 0 1	215 10 2	2 5 8	812 15 11	4,977 15 9	3,635 10 0	8,613 9 9	11,305 2 6
		Allowances deducted from Sayer and other collections	0 0 0	1,507 4 2	463 3 8	940 3 2	2,910 11 0	22 11 1	38,039 6 5	34 10 2	38,096 11 8	15,321 12 2	334 12 1	15 656 8 3	56,663 14 11
		Deposits	57,471 4 6	38,617 9 2	98,210 0 5½	44,083 5 6	1,80,910 15 2½	1,01,050 3 4	21,697 8 8	95,369 15 11	2,18,117 11 11	2,54,598 12 1	84,665 15 3	3,39,264 11 4	7,95,764 10 11½
		Miscellaneous.													
		Cash recoveries of unadjusted charges ..	2,07,799 13 9	27,565 3 4	53,393 4 5	6,263 3 3	87,221 11 0	1,31,879 9 4	1,41,009 6 9	7,134 13 4	2,80,023 13 5	5,32,434 6 1	1,07,258 1 11	6,39,692 8 0	12,14,737 14 2
		Forest advances	0 0 0	6,531 4 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,531 4 1	20,062 10 4	707 5 0	0 0 0	20,769 15 4	20,787 5 9	31 0 0	20,818 5 9	48,119 9 2
		Revenue Survey do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,363 6 2	0 0 0	97,020 3 10	98,383 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	98,383 10 0
		Her Majesty's Treasury at Bangalore ..	6,96,344 8 11	15,526 8 5	14,021 1 4	9,469 14 9	39,017 8 6	8,826 11 6	4,097 5 2	2,973 15 9	15,898 0 3	1,68,821 1 2	4,941 14 7	1,73,762 15 9	9,25,025 1 7
		Remittances.													
		1 Between Comr's. Head Quarters and Districts..	41,23,552 7 9	2,39,000 0 0	19,100 0 0	73,560 0 0	3,31,660 0 0	3,72,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	47,000 0 0	4,39,000 0 0	7,57,395 1 3	0 0 0	7,57,395 1 3	56,51,607 9 0
		2 Do. District Treasuries	0 0 0	14,64,862 15 11	13,31,117 8 11	8,24,708 13 11	36,20,689 6 9	12,54,883 2 8	87,262 2 9	10,41,784 3 7	31,33,929 9 0	10,92,949 7 11	9,56,711 6 2	20,49,663 14 1	88,04,282 13 10
		3 Do. District and Talook Treasuries ..	0 0 0	1,516 7 2	17,327 8 0	3,469 10 0	22,343 9 2	2,27,806 4 6	35,429 13 9	23,422 10 0	2,86,658 12 3	4,88,535 6 0	3,55,035 4 11	8,43,570 10 11	11,52,573 0 4
		Supply Bills	3,94,518 1 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,339 0 0	18,429 8 0	0 0 0	19,768 8 0	3,30,855 7 5	0 0 0	3,30,855 7 5	7,45,142 0 7
		Public Service Remittances	10,87,836 12 10	22,320 8 4	54,207 10 2	11,346 7 9	87,874 10 3	97,174 13 6	12,190 13 1	28,924 14 9	1,38,290 9 4	1,86,836 12 6	12,598 15 7	1,99,435 12 1	15,13,137 12 6
		Privilege Remittances	10,825 4 8	10,006 3 2	16,160 9 10	19,642 13 2	45,809 10 2	33,587 7 7	6,071 5 5	32,535 10 4	72,194 7 4	72,741 12 3	22,201 9 10	94,946 6 1	2,23,775 12 3
		Total XVII Public Debt.....	67,00,710 0 6	19,20,122 15 4	16,20,590 5 2½	10,10,069 2 8	45,50,782 7 2½	22,73,474 10 7	11,48,686 6 8	14,07,617 4 10	48,29,778 6 1	39,84,225 4 6	15,76,861 9 4	55,61,086 13 10	2,16,42,357 11 7½
		Total Receipts.....	67,45,090 14 2	37,17,988 7 11	31,16,272 11 7	20,56,686 1 5	88,90,947 4 11	40,37,043 1 ½	21,57,467 0 9½	24,99,453 4 5½	86,93,963 6 3½	54,75,023 15 1½	27,54,021 4 3	82,29,048 3 4½	3,25,59,049 12 9
		Cash balance on 30th April 1865.	31,86,203 14 10	2,60,051 6 2	2,50,016 11 7	2,23,278 7 8	7,33,346 9 5	8,48,666 3 4	3,91,839 15 8	2,95,815 7 3	15,36,321 19 3	9,11,604 15 9	6,54,600 14 2	15,66,205 13 11	70,22,078 0 5
		Grand Total.....	99,31,294 13 0	39,78,039 14 1	33,66,289 7 2	22,79,964 9 1	96,24,293 14 4	48,85,709 4 4½	25,49,307 0 5½	27,95,268 11 8½	1,02,30,285 0 6½	63,86,628 14 10½	34,08,625 2 5	97,95,254 1 3½	3,95,81,127 13 2

DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *6th July* 1866.

H. HUDSON,
Dy. Acctt. General of Mysore.

MYSORE.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1865—66.

No.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.		
	Cash Balance on the 30th April 1865.	70,22,078	0	5
I.	1. Land Revenue			
	Land Revenue	77,25,767	2	8
	Sayer Customs..	8,88,699	3	4
	2. Forests	3,42,958	14	8
	3. Abkari	10,01,944	7	7
II.	Assessed Taxes—Mohaturpha	3,78,304	7	6
IV.	Salt	15,849	11	8
VI.	Stamps	2,61,582	11	0
VII.	Mint	15,750	0	0
VIII.	Post Office	87,021	0	9
X.	Law and Justice	85,373	11	6
XI.	Police	6,312	13	10
XIII.	Public Works	70,663	7	½
XV.	Miscellaneous			
	Education	13,374	11	8
	Botanical Gardens..	1,768	3	0
	Local Force	3,123	0	7
	Other items	68,198	6	4
	Total I to XV.....	1,09,16,692	1	1½
XVII.	Public Debt.			
	Local Funds.			
	Mysore Trust Fund .. .	1,22,361	10	11
	Municipal Funds	1,19,792	9	10
	District Funds.	1,31,096	2	2
	Central Jail Manufacture Fund ..	2,388	8	11
	Bullock Dâk Fund.	25,901	12	0
	Moozroy Fund	11,305	2	6
	Allowances deducted from Sayer and other Collections	56,663	14	11
	Deposits.	7,95,764	10	11½
	Miscellaneous.			
	Cash recoveries of unadjusted charges..	12,14,737	14	2
	Forest Advance	48,119	9	2
	Revenue Survey advance	98,383	10	0
	Her Majesty's Treasury at Bangalore . ..	9,25,023	1	7
	Remittances.			
	1. Between Commissioner's Head Quarters and District	56,51,607	9	0
	2. do. District Treasuries ..	88,04,282	13	10
	3. do. District & Talook Treasuries	11,52,573	0	4
	Supply Bills	7,45,142	0	7
	Public Service Remittance	15,13,437	12	6
	Privilege Remittance	2,23,775	12	3
	Total Public Debt..	2,16,42,357	11	7½
	Total Receipts..	3,25,59,049	12	9
	Grand Total....	3,95,81,127	13	2

No.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.		
A.—	Allowances, Refunds and Drawback.			
	Refunds.			
	1. Land Revenue	15,292	1	5
	2. Sayer	3,389	4	6
	3. Stamps..	1,992	12	5
	4. Miscellaneous	4,286	12	4
B.— I.	Charges Against Income.			
	1. Land Revenue.			
	1. Revenue Establishments ..	7,01,590	0	10
	2. Revenue Survey	1,05,731	3	4
	3. Sayer Customs	82,312	3	0
	2. Forests.			
	1. Establishments. .. .	53,259	12	4
	2. Conservancy and working ..	44,487	0	0
	3. Abkari	29,050	13	7
	II. Assessed Taxes.			
	1. Mohaturpha	860	0	0
	VI. Stamps	18,984	0	10
	VII. Mint	1,142	11	4
	VIII. Post Office.	1,25,635	15	5
	II. Allowances and Assignments.			
	1. Subsidy to British Govt. ..	24,50,000	0	0
	2. Seringapatam rental ..	50 000	0	0
	3. Political Pensions . ..	75,714	11	5
	IV. Miscellaneous Payments	19,570	13	5
	V. Contingencies Special and Temporary ..	8,549	12	8
C.—	Army, Mysore Local Force	10,77,561	4	7
E.—	Works of Internal Improvements, &c. ..			
	1. Compensation for lands ..	10,571	11	6
F.—	Civil Services.			
	I. Public Works	16,67,457	6	11
	II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Depts. ..			
	1. Establishments	3,79,145	5	4
	2. Maha Rajah's stipend ..	3,50,000	0	0
	3. Payments to His Highness on account of ⅓th share of Revenue.	9,96,124	0	3
	III. Law and Justice.			
	1. Courts, &c.	9,11,417	10	8
	2. Jails	1,19,069	5	7
	IV. Police.			
	1. Cantonment and Towns ..	66,750	6	2
	2. Talooks	4,40,495	3	6
	V. Education, Science and Art.			
	1. Education	1,12,021	10	2
	2. Public Gardens and Museum, &c.	14,700	13	7
	VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowances .			
	1. Service Pensions & Gratuities	46,621	15	3
	2. Moozroy, Davustans, &c. ..	3,00,553	2	4
	3. Hospitals and Dispensaries..	25,020	1	9
	XI. Miscellaneous.	29,597	15	9
	X. Civil Contingencies, Special & Temporary.	32,198	1	3
	His Highness the Maha Rajah's Debt account.	4,42,973	6	1
	Total A to F....	1,08,14,162	9	6
H.—	Public Debt.			
	Local Funds.			
	1. Mysore Trust Fund. ..	161	2	2
	2. Municipal Funds	1,18,970	4	8
	3. District Funds	1,53,564	13	8½
	4. Jail Manufacture Fund .	0	0	0
	5. Bullock Dâk Fund ..	21,092	0	2
	6. Moozroy Fund	10,542	3	8
	7. Allowances deducted from Sayer and other collections ..	48,398	1	5
	Deposits	10,83,534	8	2½
	Miscellaneous			
	1. Unadjusted Disbursements ..	11,12,746	11	10
	2. Forest Advances	53,124	2	7
	3. Revenue Survey advances ..	90,350	0	0
	4. Do. Recoverable Boundary mark advances	39,665	12	3
	Her Majesty's Treasury at Bangalore ..	8,80,008	13	3
	Remittances.			
	1. Between Commissioner's Head Quarters and Districts .	52,26,212	7	6
	2. Do. District Treasuries ..	88,01,526	14	10
	3. Do. Do. and Talook Treasuries.	15,34,587	15	2
	Supply Bills	7,59,354	8	4
	Public Service Remittances	15,27,319	5	0
	Privilege Remittances	2,29,738	13	10
	Drawing account for Minor Works closed in 1865—66	13,887	10	2
	Total H Public Debt..	2,17,04,786	4	9
	Total Disbursements....	3,25,18,948	14	3
	Cash Balance on the 30th April 1866....	70,62,178	14	11
	Grand Total....	3,95,81,127	13	2

DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE, *6th July* 1866.

H. HUDSON,

Deputy Accountant General

DISTRICT OR PLOUGH TAX FUNDS.

Abstract of Receipts and Charges for 1865—66.

	Bangalore.	Colar.	Toomkoor.	Shimoga.	Cudoor.	Chituldroog.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Total.
Balance on 30th April 1865 — In Treasury	27,755 10 10	33,681 7 0	17,518 8 6	46,502 0 7	18,771 5 5	44,785 9 8	39,775 12 11	49,130 9 5	2,77,941 0 4
Balance on 30th April 1865 — In hands of Fund Officers	3,072 6 4	1,090 10 1	121 3 9	1,444 14 5	4,361 9 1	0 0 0	586 12 3	956 5 8	11,633 13 7
Total	30,828 1 2	34,772 1 1	17,639 12 3	47,946 15 0	23,132 14 6	44,785 9 8	40,362 9 2	50,106 15 1	2,89,574 13 11
RECEIPTS.									
Contributions from Government.									
Plough Tax	11,174 9 4	12,121 14 2	9,922 14 6	9,366 6 1	6,689 12 10	10,828 0 0	16,023 0 0	12,733 9 11	88,862 2 10
Ferry collections	1 11 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,625 14 4	198 0 9	0 0 0	285 2 0	1,113 4 3	4,226 1 3
Cattle fines and forfeitures	3,453 15 8	1,148 4 5	2,109 4 10	4,490 0 10	3,604 0 8	4,503 6 3	4,375 10 3	5,896 7 0	29,501 1 11
Miscellaneous	0 0 0	0 0 0	132 12 5	659 3 3	5 12 0	4,831 4 3	10 0 0	0 0 0	5,638 15 11
Transfers in re-adjustment of accounts	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,045 13 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,470 14 10	0 0 0	353 15 9	2,867 12 3
Remittances	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,000 0 0
Total	14,610 4 11	13,270 2 7	13,210 13 5	17,141 8 6	11,497 10 3	21,633 9 4	20,693 12 3	20,096 4 11	1,32,096 2 2
Grand Total	45,438 6 1	48,042 3 8	30,850 9 8	65,088 7 6	34,630 8 9	66,419 3 0	61,056 5 5	70,143 4 0	4,21,671 0 1
DISBURSEMENTS.									
Original Works (Communications)	8,027 0 7	20,619 13 1	2,827 10 3	3,374 8 0	12,247 2 5	12,984 5 7	14,550 0 8	5,593 9 0	80,221 1 7
Repairs do	321 4 0	815 3 10	3,711 3 4	0 0	2,073 0 5	6,153 10 1	3,254 10 10	1,223 11 6	17,552 12 0
Establishments with Contingencies, &c	2,468 0 8	1,899 13 6	2,198 15 11	3,024 0 11	1,618 3 8	2,034 10 2	2,492 2 6	2,027 15 0	17,793 14 4
Transfers in re-adjustment of accounts	3,856 1 7	3,556 13 4½	3,480 1 5	3,219 8 3½	3,240 3 6½	1,771 5 10½	1,739 13 7½	2,765 13 7	23,627 13 3½
Refunds	246 9 3	0 0 0	344 7 5	1,294 14 5	40 11 0	4,991 3 1	530 6 9	356 5 4	7,804 9 3
Remittances	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Total	14,919 0 1	26,891 11 9½	12,562 6 4	10,912 15 7½	19,249 5 0½	27,935 2 9½	22,567 2 4½	12,965 6 5	1,48,003 2 5½
Balance on 30th April 1866	30,519 6 0	21,150 7 10½	18,288 3 4	54,175 7 10½	15,381 3 8½	38,484 0 2½	38,489 3 0½	57,179 13 7	2,73,667 13 7½
In Treasury	27,169 8 11	18,112 5 8½	18,288 3 4	52,837 9 2½	8,524 1 1½	38,151 1 1½	37,672 10 11½	54,716 12 5	2,55,472 4 9½
In hands of Fund Officers	3,549 13 1	3,038 2 2	0 0 0	1,337 14 8	6,857 2 7	332 15 1	816 8 1	2,463 1 2	18,195 8 10

BANGALORE,
31*st July* 1866.

H. HUDSON,
Deputy Accountant General of Mysore.

ORIGINAL.

Abstract Return of Revenue Cases Filed, Disposed of and Pending in the Province of Mysore from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.

REGULAR REVENUE CASES.

Courts.	Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	No. of cases on file on 1st May 1865.	No. of cases filed from 1st May 1865 to April 1866.	Total.	Disposed of from 1st May 1865 to April 1866.	Balance pending on the 30th April 1866.	DETAIL OF CASES DISPOSED OF—*Column* 4.															
								PROPRIETARY RIGHTS.							SUB-PROPRIETARY RIGHTS.					*Meerassee Rights.*			*Disputed claims.*	
								Original Titles.			*Transfers.*												
								Sirkar lands and Jungles.	Inam villages and lands.	Charitable endowments.	By sale, gift or endowments.	By mortgage.	By inheritance.	By exchange or surrender.	Claims to Rent.	Exaction.	Ouster.	Claims to share in profits.	Other claims by or against shikmedars.	Potail.	Shanbogue.	Barabalowti or other village service.	Boundaries and Rights of way.	Irrigation Rights.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Deputy Superintendents' Courts.	Nundidroog Division.	Bangalore		0	123	123	123	0	0	33	7	1	10	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	29	26	10	3
		Colar		2	99	101	100	1	0	17	0	4	7	8	0	0	1	3	0	4	9	26	15	5	1
		Toomkoor		1	75	76	75	1	0	11	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	26	15	8	8	1
		Total		3	297	300	298	2	0	61	7	8	17	11	0	0	1	4	0	7	35	70	49	23	5
	Ashtagram Division.	Mysore		25	10	35	33	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	6	3	10	1
		Hassan		106	201	307	294	13	0	101	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	89	15	25	34	4
		Total		131	211	342	327	15	0	102	20	0	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	3	92	21	28	44	5
	Nugur Division.	Shimoga		15	92	107	104	3	1	17	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	37	7	6	16	16
		Cudoor		11	33	44	43	1	11	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	2	4	5	1
		Chituldroog		18	41	59	55	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	7	5	3	7
		Total		44	166	210	202	8	12	24	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	79	16	15	24	24
		Total Dy. Supts'. Courts.		178	674	852	827	25	12	187	29	9	17	19	0	1	1	9	0	13	206	107	92	91	34
European Assistants' Courts.	Nundidroog Division.	Bangalore		4	64	68	65	3	1	5	2	1	3	0	1	4	1	8	3	4	3	11	14	4	0
		Colar		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Toomkoor		0	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total		4	67	71	66	5	1	5	2	1	3	0	1	4	1	8	4	4	3	11	14	4	0
	Ashtagram Division.	Mysore		1	2	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Hassan		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total		1	2	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nugur Division.	Shimoga		0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Cudoor		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Chituldroog		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total		0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total European Assistant's Courts.		5	70	75	70	5	1	7	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	9	4	4	3	11	14	4	0
Native Assistants' Courts.	Nundidroog Division.	Bangalore		16	89	105	103	2	1	21	0	3	5	5	2	2	1	3	2	6	0	21	24	4	3
		Colar		5	79	84	84	0	2	9	0	1	2	6	0	13	0	0	0	1	5	26	15	3	1
		Toomkoor		0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total		21	172	193	187	6	3	30	0	4	7	11	2	15	1	3	2	7	5	47	39	7	4
	Ashtagram Division.	Mysore		4	18	22	22	0	0	2	1	3	1	3	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
		Hassan		16	70	86	84	2	0	28	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	9	1	1	22	4	3	6	2
		Total		20	88	108	106	2	0	30	1	6	3	5	0	2	0	16	1	1	22	6	3	8	2
	Nugur Division.	Shimoga		3	30	33	33	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	5	8	8
		Cudoor		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Chituldroog		0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Total		3	31	34	34	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	6	8	8
		Total Native Assistants' Courts.		44	291	335	327	8	3	61	1	10	10	16	3	17	1	19	3	8	34	56	48	23	14
Amildars' Courts.	Nundidroog Division.	Bangalore		136	317	453	411	42	8	0	3	53	16	48	1	40	0	80	13	147	0	1	1	0	0
		Colar		19	345	364	363	1	9	12	2	17	11	54	6	145	8	34	7	38	3	10	6	0	1
		Toomkoor		103	195	298	265	33	3	1	0	7	5	50	0	20	0	60	25	93	0	1	0	0	0
		Total		258	857	1115	1039	76	20	13	5	77	32	152	7	205	8	174	45	278	3	12	7	0	1
	Ashtagram Division.	Mysore		130	463	593	552	41	38	5	0	82	42	125	10	11	1	87	9	126	3	3	1	9	0
		Hassan		147	396	543	486	57	0	0	1	23	24	183	5	13	0	123	3	111	0	0	0	0	0
		Total		277	859	1136	1038	98	38	5	1	105	66	308	15	21	1	210	12	237	3	3	1	9	0
	Nugur Division.	Shimoga		119	259	378	334	44	88	3	0	2	0	24	10	19	0	40	14	129	0	0	1	2	2
		Cudoor		9	88	97	92	5	12	0	0	2	0	9	1	12	0	6	2	46	0	0	0	0	2
		Chituldroog		6	95	101	97	4	18	0	0	9	0	12	3	9	0	14	7	25	0	0	0	0	0
		Total		134	442	576	523	53	118	3	0	13	0	45	14	40	0	60	23	200	0	0	1	2	4
		Total Amildars' Courts		669	2158	2827	2600	227	176	21	6	195	98	505	36	269	9	444	80	715	6	15	9	11	5
		Total Original		896	3193	4089	3821	265	192	276	38	215	128	541	40	291	12	481	87	740	219	189	163	129	53
APPEAL. Superintendents' Courts.		Nundidroog		11	86	97	97	0	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	48	0	0	1	2	12	10	2	5	5
		Ashtagram		0	177	177	177	0	15	15	3	26	4	27	6	1	1	8	2	11	16	28	8	5	1
		Nugur		8	97	105	86	19	19	11	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	10	19	7	5	2	5
		Total		19	360	379	360	19	35	36	3	28	4	29	7	49	1	10	5	23	47	45	15	12	11
Deputy Superintendents' Courts.	Nundidroog Division.	Bangalore		6	83	89	89	0	4	2	4	11	1	15	3	19	0	15	2	8	0	3	2	0	
		Colar		2	42	44	42	2	0	0	0	2	1	10	1	0	0	9	3	15	0	0	1	0	0
		Toomkoor																							
		Total		42	265	307	304	3	5	18	4	23	8	54	6	45	1	35	5	80	0	11	7	2	0
	Ashtagram Division.	Mysore		23	134	157	147	10	4	0	1	25	9	39	2	4	0	44	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
		Hassan		30	98	128	126	2	1	0	0	13	4	35	0	0	0	41	3	29	0	0	0	0	0
		Total		53	232	285	273	12	5	0	1	38	13	74	2	4	0	85	3	48	0	0	0	0	0
	Nugur Division.	Shimogah		4	65	69	69	0	33	0	0	1	1	9	1	1	0	1	6	11	3	0	0	0	2
		Cudoor		7	21	31	29	2	17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
		Chituldroog		2	22	24	23	1	14	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
		Total		13	111	121	121	3	64	0	0	2	2	10	1	1	0	4	8	24	3	0	0	0	2
		Total Dy. Supts'. Courts		108	608	716	698	18	74	18	5	63	23	138	9	50	1	124	16	152	3	11	7	2	2
		Total Appeal		127	968	1095	1058	37	109	54	8	91	27	167	16	99	2	134	21	175	50	56	22	14	13
Referred by Dy. Superintendents to Superintendents.		Nundidroog		0	14	14	14	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
		Ashtagram		8	11	19	11	8	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
		Nugur		5	16	21	18	3	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	0
		Total		13	41	54	43	11	2	11	1	1	0	1	0	10	0	1	2	0	7	5	2	0	0
Referred by Amildars to Deputy Superintendents.		Nundidroog		119	394	513	451	62	0	73	6	16	21	14	3	10	0	14	1	8	56	124	75	20	10
		Ashtagram		119	161	280	225	55	0	99	3	1	0	6	0	1	0	4	0	1	53	11	15	25	0
		Nugur		119	193	312	271	41	23	44	5	1	0	3	1	5	0	8	5	10	46	12	28	45	33
		Total		357	748	1105	947	158	23	216	14	18	21	23	4	16	0	26	6	19	155	147	118	90	5

BANGALORE,
21st July 1866.

ORIGINAL.

APPEAL.

Abstract Return of Revenue Proceedings, &c., Filed, Dispo[sed of and Pe]nding in the Province of Mysore from 1*st May* 1865 *to* 30*th April* 1866.

Courts.	Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS.																				ORDERS, REPORTS, &c.				PETITIONS.			
								DETAIL OF PROCEEDINGS DISPOSED OF DURING APRIL 1866—*Column* 4.																							
								CULTIVATION.						ACCOUNTS.								MARAMUT.									
			No. on the file on the 1st May 1865.	No. filed from May 1865 to April 1866.	Total.	Disposed of from May 1865 to April 1866.	Balance pending on the 30th April 1866.	Application for lands for coffee cultivation.	Tenders for cultivation of Government lands.	Tenders for Government Produce.	Exchanges, resignations and desertions of Government lands.	Concealments and encroachments.	Conversion and changes of assessment.	Land Revenue.	Sayer.	Abkaree.	Mokturpha.	Local Taxes	Decrees of Civil Courts.	Sales for Government Revenue.	Charges against Public servants.	Irrigation.	Other works.	No. pending on 1st May 1865.	No. filed during the year.	No. disposed of.	Balance pending.	No. for disposal on 1st May 1865.	No. filed during the year.	No. disposed of.	Balance pending.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Deputy Superintendents' Courts.	Nundidroog Division.	Bangalore	62	4,603	4,665	4,664	1	0	2	0	2	9	3	3,422	910	129	26	26	0	0	2	84	52	502	21,824	22,301	25	109	5,347	5,456	0
		Colar	0	10,894	10,894	10,894	0	2	1,480	216	24	6	122	5,218	1,552	25	11	0	3	1	40	1,036	1,058	1	22,170	22,171	0	1	4,358	4,359	0
		Toomkoor	4	6,498	6,502	6,482	20	2	138	77	23	18	246	3,784	1,886	13	2	2	2	9	47	97	139	0	11,413	11,408	5	0	2,716	2,716	0
		Total	66	21,995	22,061	22,040	21	4	1,620	293	46	33	371	12,424	4,348	164	39	28	5	10	89	1,217	1,249	503	55,407	55,880	30	110	12,421	12,531	0
	Ashtagram Division.	Mysore	5	40,127	40,132	40,122	10	0	20	13	2	6	0	11,915	27,610	841	0	219	1	38	9	7	11	141	26,364	26,472	33	0	4,114	4,129	15
		Hassan	54	11,352	11,406	11,391	15	21	9	0	1	7	9	8,455	1,901	737	11	135	0	0	105	0	0	326	15,295	15,340	282	152	2,751	2,881	22
		Total	59	51,479	51,538	51,513	25	21	29	13	3	13	9	19,770	29,511	1,578	11	384	1	38	114	7	11	467	41,660	41,812	315	152	6,895	7,010	37
	Nugur Division.	Shimoga	108	3,697	3,805	3,712	93	7	62	4	4	9	1	1,803	159	91	6	0	0	1	3	171	1,397	106	16,918	16,774	250	30	1,759	1,692	97
		Cudoor	1	3,619	3,620	3,620	0	516	1	0	13	0	0	2,079	515	90	13	8	1	6	3	50	295	25	11,019	10,981	93	0	1,278	1,275	3
		Chituldroog	23	3,754	3,777	3,769	8	0	53	182	19	18	44	327	2,969	127	0	0	0	21	9	0	0	60	13,490	13,456	94	8	844	845	7
		Total	132	11,070	11,202	11,101	101	523	116	186	36	27	45	4,209	3,673	308	13	8	1	28	15	221	1,692	191	41,457	41,211	437	38	3,881	3,812	107
	Total Dy. Superintendents' Courts.		257	84,544	84,801	84,654	147	548	1,765	492	85	73	425	36,403	37,632	2,050	63	420	7	76	218	1,445	2,952	1,161	1,38,524	1,38,903	782	300	23,197	23,353	144
European Assistants' Courts.	Nundidroog Division.	Bangalore	0	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	25	499	522	2	0	92	92	0
		Colar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Toomkoor	0	23	23	23	0	0	5	15	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	2,625	2,640	35	0	32	32	0
		Total	0	33	33	33	0	0	5	15	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	75	3,124	3,162	37	0	124	124	0
	Ashtagram Division.	Mysore	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	86	0	0	312	311	1
		Hassan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	86	0	0	312	311	1
	Nugur Division.	Shimoga	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	252	7	0	13	13	0
		Cudoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Chituldroog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	252	7	0	13	13	0
	Total European Assistants' Courts.		0	35	35	35	0	0	5	15	2	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	75	3,469	3,500	44	0	449	448	1
Native Assistants' Courts.	Nundidroog Division.	Bangalore	14	47	61	61	0	0	2	0	1	25	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	2	1,629	1,631	0	0	376	376	0
		Colar	4	21	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	5	3,140	3,143	2	0	287	285	2
		Toomkoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	951	945	9	0	56	56	0
		Total	18	68	86	86	0	0	2	0	1	37	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	7	24	1	0	10	5,720	5,719	11	0	719	717	2
	Ashtagram Division.	Mysore	2	120	122	122	0	0	15	0	53	1	4	25	0	0	7	0	0	2	9	4	2	29	1,161	1,180	10	1	583	585	1
		Hassan	2,025	541	2,566	1,484	1,082	1,451	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	1	0	19	2,490	2,481	19	6	1,208	1,208	6
		Total	2,027	661	2,688	1,606	1,082	1,451	15	0	53	2	6	25	0	0	7	0	0	2	38	5	2	39	3,651	3,661	29	7	1,791	1,791	7
	Nugur Division.	Shimoga	0	40	40	40	0	0	21	9	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2,459	2,458	2	0	234	234	0
		Cudoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	0	68	68	0
		Chituldroog	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	196	1	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	42	42	42	0	0	24	9	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2,677	2,675	3	0	302	302	0
	Total Native Assistants' Courts		2,045	771	2,816	1,734	1,082	1,451	41	9	57	40	15	34	0	0	7	0	0	9	63	6	2	50	12,048	12,055	43	7	2,812	2,810	9
Amildars' Courts.	Nundidroog Division.	Bangalore	1,510	26,622	28,132	27,336	796	0	7,610	2,692	2,629	14	469	10,153	2,614	21	384	72	0	1	4	339	334	1,688	83,503	84,288	903	702	11,466	11,709	459
		Colar	724	35,200	35,924	35,172	752	0	8,695	2,792	5,165	536	445	13,780	3,113	48	72	0	1	1	6	112	376	575	51,754	51,728	601	47	10,053	10,088	12
		Toomkoor	237	40,163	40,400	40,302	98	20	4,534	1,114	2,965	147	620	26,031	4,052	4	277	0	5	17	17	210	279	1,278	56,657	56,906	1,029	798	22,908	23,239	467
		Total	2,471	1,01,985	1,04,456	1,02,810	1,646	20	20,839	6,598	10,759	697	1,534	49,964	9,819	73	733	72	6	19	27	661	989	3,541	1,91,914	1,92,922	2,533	1,547	44,427	45,036	938
	Ashtagram Division.	Mysore	927	20,475	21,402	20,923	479	35	9,374	446	4,806	132	730	3,500	1,110	66	286	227	3	27	19	32	30	2,112	78,555	79,937	730	920	11,144	11,866	198
		Hassan	169	17,023	17,192	16,856	342	0	7,052	529	1,558	23	1	4,132	3,122	117	35	263	1	6	2	4	0	472	65,675	65,492	655	444	11,027	11,208	263
		Total	1,096	37,498	38,594	37,773	821	35	16,426	975	6,364	160	731	7,732	4,232	183	321	490	4	33	21	36	30	2,584	1,44,230	1,45,429	1,385	1,364	22,171	23,074	461
	Nugur Division.	Shimoga	840	12,628	13,468	12,489	979	15	3,455	1	1,777	56	67	3,181	3,260	279	23	36	1	0	2	17	319	672	74,811	74,683	800	138	6,210	6,245	103
		Cudoor	852	7,217	8,069	7,291	778	148	3,455	7	1,875	0	13	1,049	716	5	0	0	3	2	1	0	17	296	54,457	54,585	168	12	5,363	5,363	12
		Chituldroog	72	17,853	17,925	17,822	103	0	4,020	248	3,558	8	31	5,925	3,912	59	6	10	0	2	5	5	33	461	74,758	74,536	683	17	1,898	1,877	38
		Total	1,764	37,698	39,462	37,602	1,860	163	10,930	256	7,210	64	111	10,155	7,888	343	29	46	4	4	8	22	369	1,429	2,04,026	2,03,804	1,651	167	13,471	13,485	153
	Total Amildars' Courts		*5,331*	*1,77,181*	*1,82,512*	*1,78,185*	*4,327*	*218*	*48,195*	*7,829*	*24,333*	*921*	*2,376*	*67,851*	*21,939*	*599*	*1,088*	*608*	*11*	*56*	*56*	*719*	*1,388*	*7,554*	*5,40,170*	*5,42,155*	*5,563*	*3,07-*	*80,069*	*81,505*	*1,552*
	Total Original		7,633	2,62,531	2,70,164	2,64,608	5,556	2,217	50,006	8,345	21,177	1,038	2,820	1,01,289	59,571	2,619	1,153	1,028	21	141	341	2,170	4,342	8,840	6,94,211	6,96,613	6,438	3,38-	1,06,527	1,08,205	1,706
Superintendents' Courts.	Nundidroog		0	132	132	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	61	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	3,819	3,916	0	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram		0	580	580	580	0	1	7	0	0	0	3	360	137	66	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1,697	1,697	0	0	2,191	2,191	0
	Nugur		0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	69	0	30	938	939	29
		Total	0	713	713	713	0	1	7	0	0	0	4	426	198	71	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	97	5,585	5,682	0	30	3,129	3,130	29
Deputy Superintendents' Courts	Nundidroog Division.	Bangalore	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Colar	0	127	127	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	22	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	0
		Toomkoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	131	131	131	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	103	22	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram Division.	Mysore	0	34	34	34	0	0	12	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Hassan	4	2	6	6	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	4	36	40	40	0	0	14	10	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nugur Division.	Shimoga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Cudoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Chituldroog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Dy. Superintendents' Courts.		4	167	171	171	0	0	14	11	0	7	0	104	22	0	0	3	1	2	1	5	1	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Appeal		4	880	884	884	0	1	21	11	0	7	4	530	220	71	0	3	1	2	6	6	1	97	5,613	5,710	0	30	3,129	3,130	29
Referred by Deputy Superintendents to Superintendents.	Nundidroog		0	612	612	612	0	0	2	1	0	1	14	429	157	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,013	996	17	0	0	0	0
	Ashtagram		0	860	860	860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	201	87	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	21	2,088	2,036	73	0	0	0	0
	Nugur		0	2,525	2,525	2,525	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,131	1,392	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	889	853	39	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	3,997	3,997	3,997	0	0	2	1	0	1	15	2,129	1,750	92	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	24	3,990	3,885	129	0	0	0	0
Referred by Amildars to Deputy Superintendents.	Nundidroog		394	29,012	29,406	28,728	678	13	1,132	855	75	31	257	18,542	4,847	178	348	204	2	10	49	916	1,269	539	18,010	17,903	616	48	3,546	3,552	42
	Ashtagram		106	22,248	22,354	22,278	76	21	938	205	13	3	2	15,471	3,408	985	74	586	1	10	82	162	317	1,039	26,511	26,499	1,081	6	61	67	0
	Nugur		169	12,823	12,992	12,902	90	553	178	122	136	24	13	5,553	5,568	352	30	57	8	2	13	62	231	401	22,521	22,477	415	9	167	169	7
		Total	669	64,083	64,752	63,908	844	587	2,248	1,182	224	58	272	39,566	13,823	1,515	452	847	11	22	144	1,140	1,817	1,979	67,072	66,879	2,172	63	3,774	3,788	49

BANGALORE,
21*st July* 1866.

Return of Registration in the Province of Mysore from January to April 1866 *inclusive.*

Number.	General Registry Office and Districts.	No. of instruments registered.						Value of stamp on Instruments.				No. of Instruments registered under Section 15.	No. of instruments registered under Section 62.	No. of Instruments registered under Section 13.	No. of sealed covers.			Amount of fees.		No. of appeals preferred under Section 62.	No. of orders revised or altered.	Remar
		In Book A.	In Book B.	In Book C.	In Book D.	Total.	Specially registered under Sections 51 & 52.	In Book A.	In Book B.	In Book D.	Total.				Deposited.	Withdrawn.	Opened.	Collected.	Remitted to the Treasury.			
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	General Registry Office.	3	4	0	0	7	1	9 8 0	25 8 0	0 0 0	35 0 0	0	0	7	0	0	0	26 0 0	26 0 0	0	0	
2	Bangalore District. ..	188	220	4	84	496	16	826 15 6	611 6 8	228 3 4	1,666 9 6	0	0	242	1	0	0	511 8 0	269 8 0	0	0	
3	Toomkoor. „ ..	19	29	0	10	58	3	81 2 8	35 6 8	8 10 0	125 3 4	0	0	37	0	0	0	47 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	
4	Colar. .. „ ..	46	93	1	42	182	1	75 5 2	138 3 8	39 9 4	253 2 2	0	0	62	0	0	0	137 0 0	8 0 0	0	0	
5	Mysore.. „ ..	93	168	13	81	355	2	326 4 0	483 13 11	54 7 0	864 8 11	0	0	188	0	0	0	403 0 0	185 8 0	0	0	
6	Hassan.. „ ..	24	40	0	21	85	1	62 0 0	63 10 4	12 4 0	137 14 4	0	0	40	0	0	0	66 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	
7	Shimogah. „ ..	18	21	0	21	60	2	34 0 0	71 11 3	38 13 3	144 8 6	0	0	12	1	0	0	66 0 0	5 0 0	0	0	
8	Cudoor. „ ..	42	39	0	129	210	55	246 14 4	172 0 0	108 12 0	527 10 4	0	0	78	0	0	0	311 8 0	93 8 0	0	0	
9	Chituldroog. „ ..	21	22	1	35	79	2	47 1 3	40 1 0	62 4 0	149 6 3	0	0	29	0	0	0	98 0 0	37 0 0	0	0	
	Total....	454	636	19	423	1,532	83	1,709 2 11	1,641 13 6	552 14 11	3,903 15 4	0	0	695	2	0	0	1,666 8 0	624 8 0	0	0	

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 11*th June* 1866.

N. KRISHNIAH,
Registrar General.

Distribution of Schools in the Districts.

Divisions.	Districts.	TALOOKS.	Number of Schools of the Higher class.	Number of pupils.	Number of Schools of the Middle class.	Number of pupils.	Number of Schools of the Lower class.	Number of pupils.	Number of Female Schools.	Number of pupils.	Normal Schools.	Students.	Schools for special Education.	Pupils.	Total Number of pupils.
NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.	BANGALORE.	Bangalore..	4	855	6	764	5	730	6	320	1	27	1	32	2740
		Devanhully	0	0	1	30	1	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
		Chennapatam	0	0	1	42	2	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	262
		Closepett	0	0	0	0	1	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
		Magadi	0	0	0	0	1	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
		Kankanahully	0	0	0	0	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
	TOOMKOOR.	Toomkoor	0	0	1	63	2	64	1	25	0	0	0	0	152
		Chickanaikenhully	0	0	1	36	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
		Honnavelly	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
		Mudgiri..	0	0	0	0	1	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
		Coongul..	0	0	0	0	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
		Colar	0	0	1	74	2	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	161
	COLAR.	Chintamony	0	0	0	0	2	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
		Srinivasapore	0	0	0	0	1	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
		Chotaballapore	0	0	1	62	2	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
		Mulwagal	0	0	0	0	1	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
		Sidlaghut	0	0	0	0	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
		Itchinpillay	0	0	0	0	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.	MYSORE.	Mysore	1	177	1	124	1	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	524
		French Rocks	0	0	0	0	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
		Hoonsoor	0	0	1	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
		Nursipoor	0	0	1	26	1	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
	HASSAN.	Hassan	0	0	1	111	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	146
		Bailoor	0	0	0	0	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
		Sakalaspore	0	0	0	0	1	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
		Arkulgode	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
NUGUR DIVISION.	SHIMOGA.	Shimoga	0	0	1	72	2	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	177
		Sagur	0	0	0	0	1	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
		Shikarpore	0	0	1	50	1	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
		Chennagiri	0	0	0	0	1	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
		Hurrihur..	0	0	1	28	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
	CUDOOR.	Cudoor	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
		Chickmoogloor..	0	0	1	29	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
		Kalasa	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
		Banawar..	0	0	0	0	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
	CHITUL-DROOG.	Chituldroog	0	0	1	53	1	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
		Seera	0	0	0	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
			5	1032	21	1618	46	2588	7	345	1	27	1	32	5642

J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction.

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